



THE
GARDENER'S
LABYRINTH

HILL

1652-1

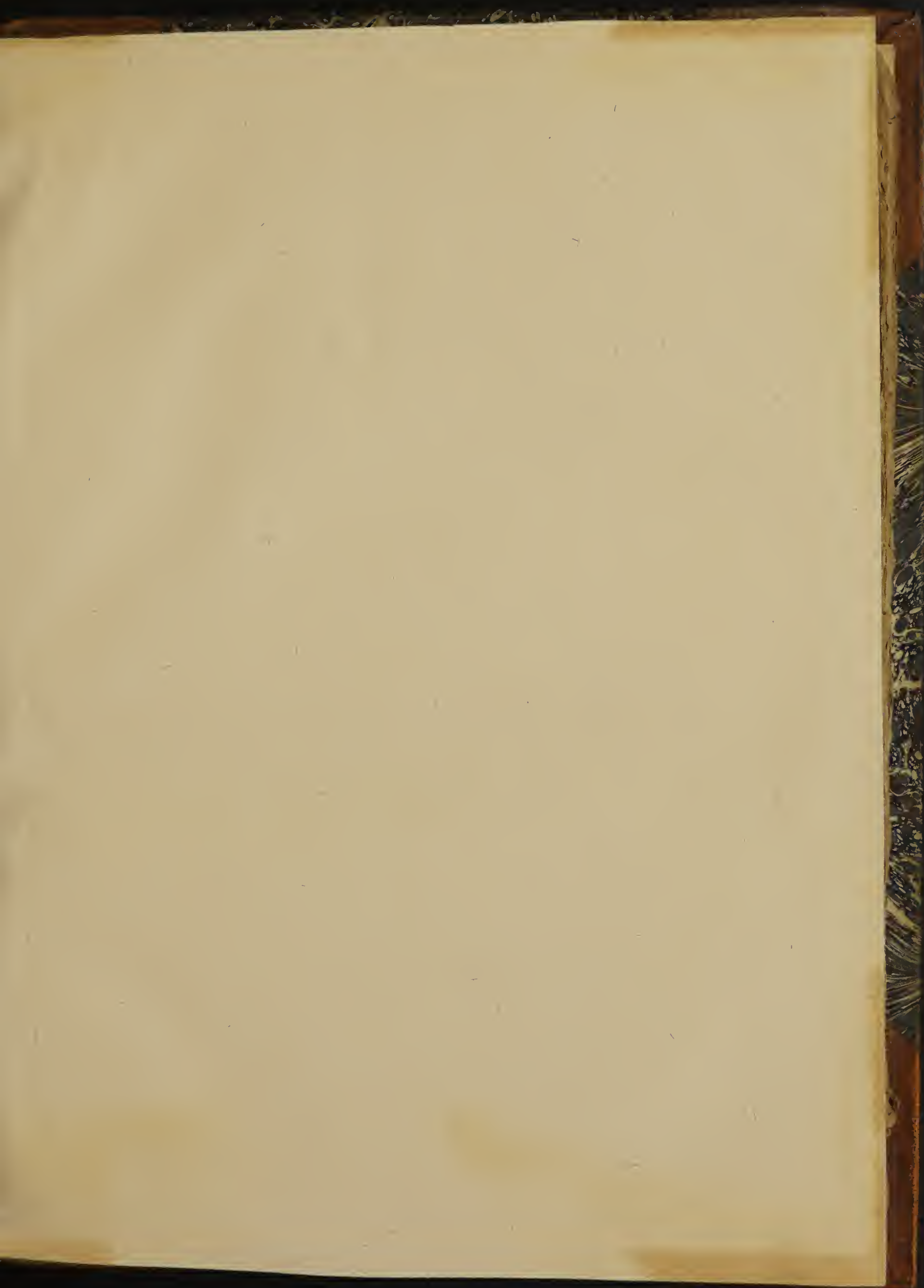


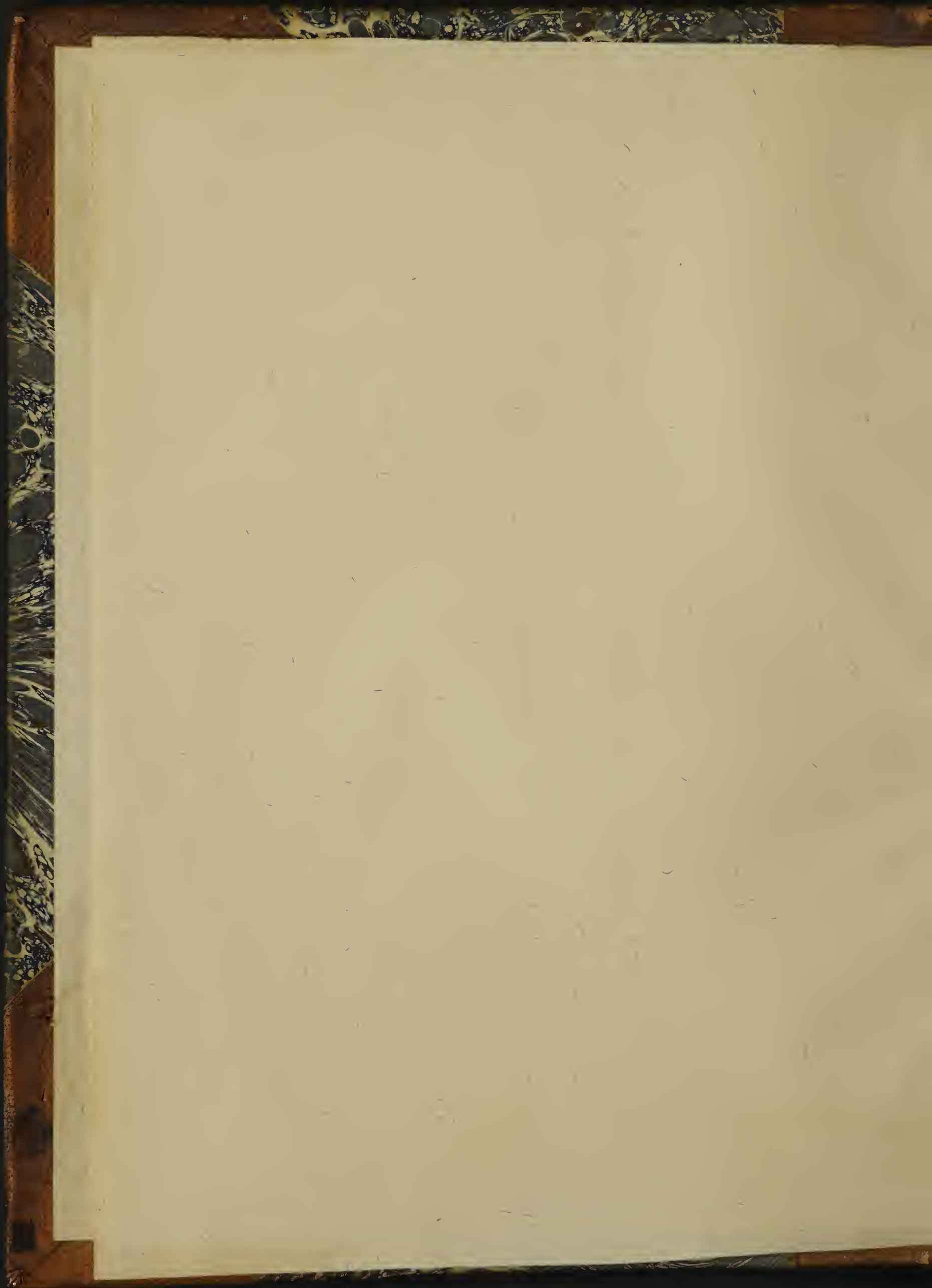


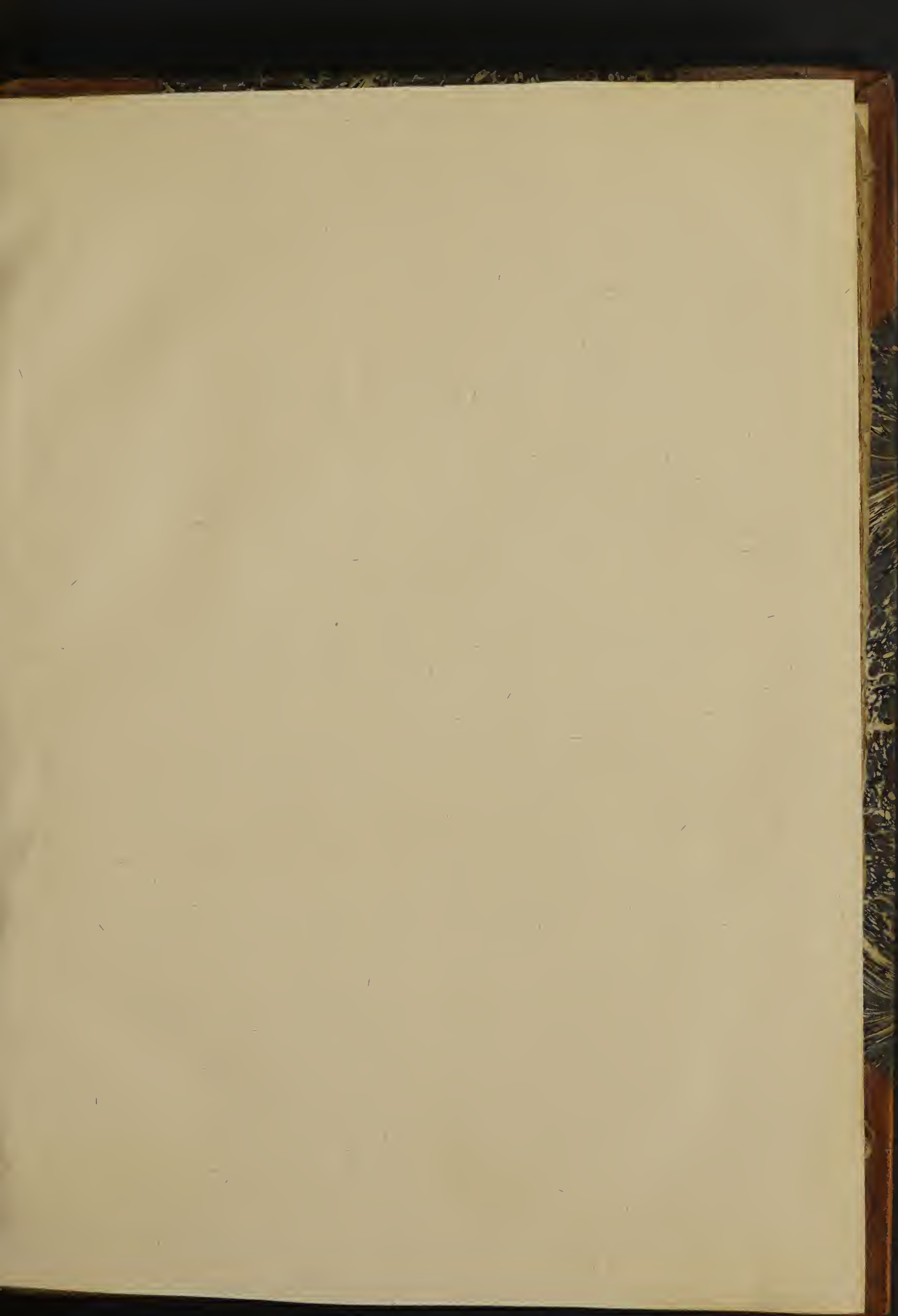


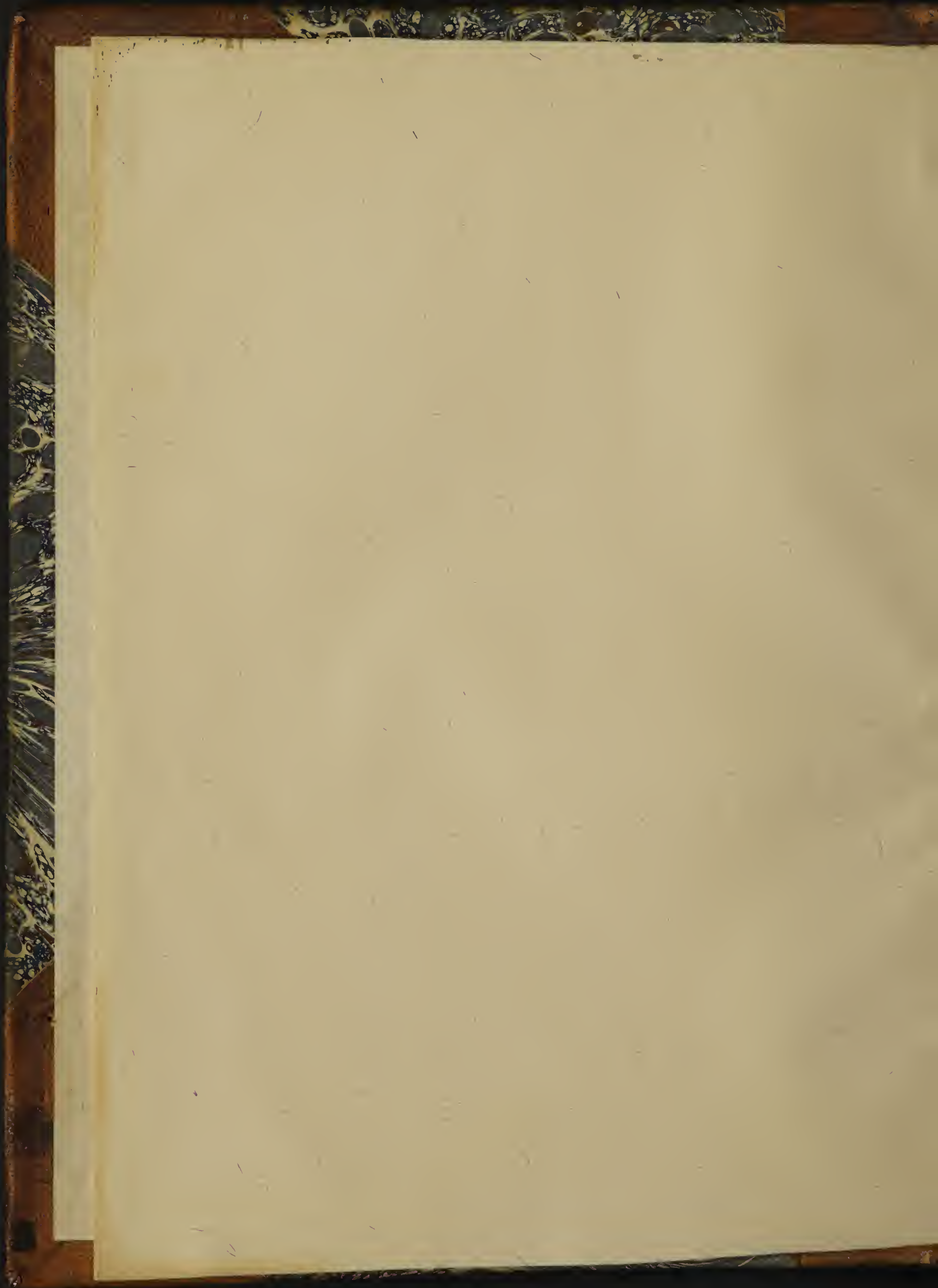
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By Didymus M[ountaine] i.e.
[HILL, Thomas









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The Gardeners Labyrinth,
OR,
A NEW ART
OF
GARDNING:

Wherein is laid down New and
Rare inventions and secrets of Gard-
ning not heretofore known.

For Sowing, Planting, and Setting all man-
ner of Roots, Herbs, and Flowers, both for the
use of the Kitchen Garden, and a Garden of plea-
sure, with the right ordering of all Delectable and
Rare Flowers, and fine Roots; As the like hath
not been heretofore published by any.

Likewise here is set forth divers knots for the beau-
tifying of any GARDEN for Delight.

Lastly, here is set down the Physicall benefit of each
Herbe, with the commodities of the Waters distilled
out of them, for the use and benefit of all.

Collected from the best approved Authors, besides
years experience in the Art of Gardning: By D. N.
And now newly Corrected and enlarged.

London, Printed by Jane Bell, and are to be sold at the
East-end of Christ-Church, 1652.





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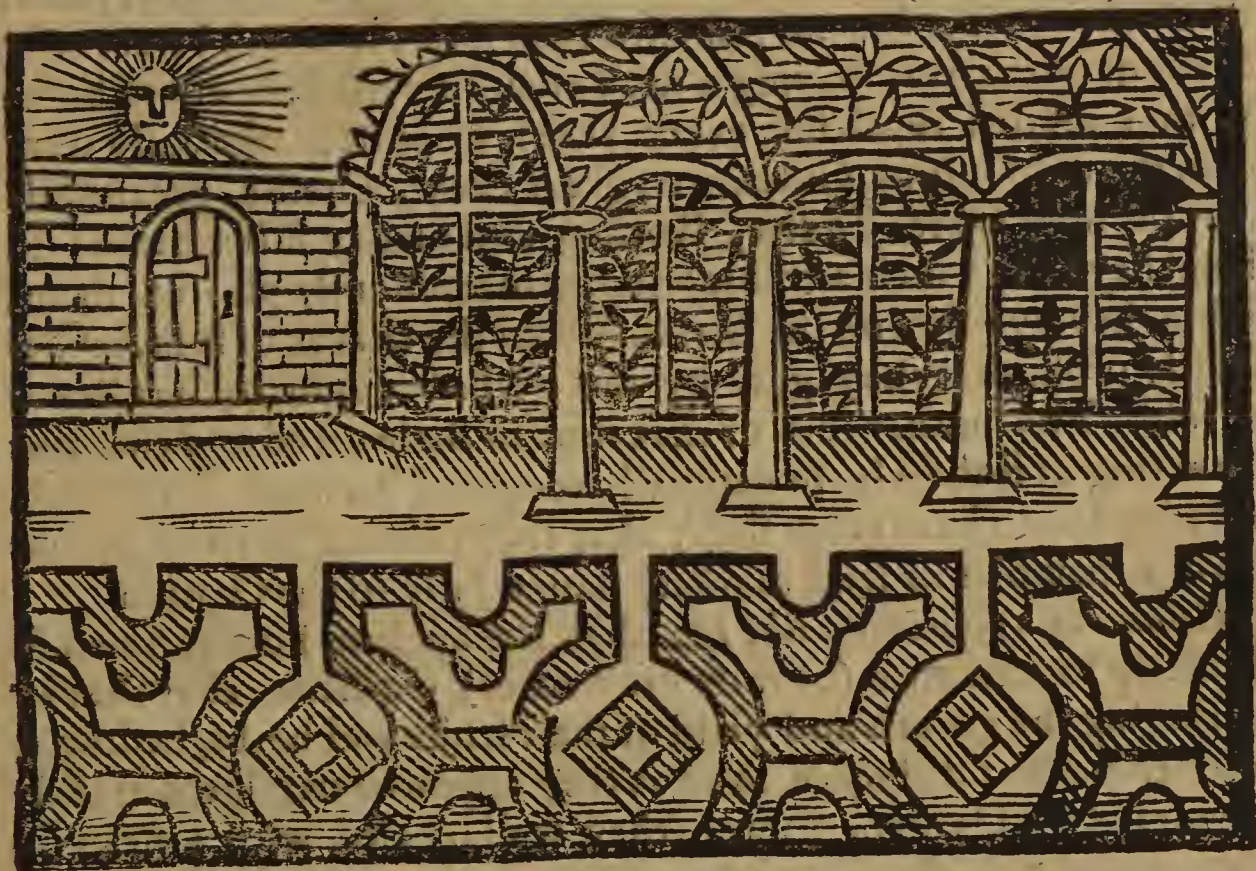
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F I N I S T A B U L Æ.

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THE

Gardeners-Labyrinth.

Wherein is laid down New and
Rare inventions and secrets of
Gardening not heretofore known.



CHAP. I.

*The invention of Garden plots, by whom first devised, and
what commoditie found by them in time past.*



He worthy Pliny (in his XIX. Book) reporteth, that a
Garden plot in the ancient time at Rome, was none o-
ther, then a smal & simple inclosure of ground, which
through the labour & diligence of the Husbandman,
yielded a commodity and yearly revenue unto him.
But after years (that man more esteemed of himself, and sought an
easier

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easier life) devised and framed this ground plot for the mind, as for pleasure and delight: as may well appear by that Epicure, of whom *Cicero* maketh mention, in his book, Intituled, *De natura Deorum*, who living at ease, and conceiving a felicity in the Garden, endeavoured first to place and frame the same within the wals of *Athens*, which before (as it should seem) lay open, and undefended in the wild field, and the culture of it not had in so much estimation, as to place them nigh to their townes and houses: For which cause, doth *Plinie* (by good reason) rightly attribute the invention of the delectable Garden to him. The Garden plots, which the ancient *Romans* possessed (as *Plinie* reporteth) were only set about with trees, having a dead enclosure made onely of bushes, that needed repairing every year: in which especially were sown the red Onions, Coleworts, great Leeks, Cresses, great Mal-lows or holy Okes, Endive, Rocket, and sundry sallet herbs: In these they found such a commodity, as marvellously pleased them, seeing they by injoying the herbs, spared the charge of flesh, besides a daily profit that they got, by the herbs brought to the City to be sold. The meaner sort of that time so little cared and esteemed the eating of flesh (who in generall accounted it a kind of reproach, to be known to have eaten flesh) that they refusing this taunt, did (as to a shambles or fresh market) haunt daily to the Garden.

Columella reporteth, lib. 10. that the ancient husbandmen so slenderly looked unto (or rather forced of) Gardens, that they in furthering the growth and yield of their fruits and herbs, bestowed small travel and diligence. And as they appeared negligent in their labours of the Garden, so were they well pleased with a mean living, insomuch that the common sort fed and lived willingly on grosse and simple herbs. But after the age and people were reformed, and brought by the instruction of the Epicure, to a more delight of themselves in coveting to feed on dainty herbs and Sallets, with meats delectable, and taking an earnest care for the pleasing of their mouths, they laboured then to become skilful, and to use a greater care about the ordering and apt dressing of Garden plots, by wel fencing and comely furnishing of their ground, with sundry needful & delectable trees, plants, and herbs: in which travels and diligence of the husbandmen, so good successe and commodity ensuing, procured not onely the willing carriage of herbs, fruits, and other commodities far off to be exercised unto Cities and Market townes,

townes, by which these through the sale obtained a daily gain and yearly revenue, for the aid of their household charges, but allured them also to place and frame Gardens, as well within Cities and Towns as fast by, that a cost bestowed, might after possesse the procreation and delight of minds, besides the proper gain made by the fruits, flowers, and herbs, gathered in them. The Garden plots at length grew so common among the meaner sort, that the charge and the chiefest care of the same, was committed unto the wife, insomuch that these accounted not the wife of the house to be a huswife indeed, if she bestowed not paines and diligence, as *Cato* reporteth, in the weeding, trimming, and dressing of the Garden: but to be brief, and leaving further to report of antiquity, I thinke it high time to declare the effects and commoditie of this worke taken in hand; and first to treat of the care, helps, and secrets to be learned and followed in the Garden ground: All which in a pleasant manner, shall after be uttered in distinct Chapters, to the furtherance and commodity of many Gardeners, and all such having pleasure therein.

CHAP. II.

What care and diligence is required of every Gardener: to these, what increase and commoditie a well laboured earth yieldeth.

THe husbandman or Gardener shall enjoy a most commodious and delectable Garden, which both knoweth, can, and will orderly dresse the same: yet not sufficient is it to a Gardener, that he knoweth, or would the furtherance of the Garden, without any cost bestowed, which the works and labours of the same require; nor the will againe of the workman, in doing and bestowing of charges, shall finally availe without he have both art and skill in the same. For that cause, it is the chiefest point in every faculty and businesse to understand and know what to begin and follow; as the learned *Columella* out of *Varronianus Tremellius* aptly uttereth. The person which shall enjoy or have in readinesse these three, and will purposely or with diligence frame to him a well dressed Garden, shall after obtaine these two commodities, as utility and delight; the utility yieldeth the plenty of herbs, flowers, and fruits

right delectable ; but the pleasure of the same procureth a delight, and (as *Varro* writeth) a jucundity of mind. For that cause a Garden shall workmanly be handled, and dressed unto the necessary use and commodity of mans life, next for health, and the recovery of strength by sicknesse feebled ; as the singular *Paladius Rutilius* both learnedly uttered, and the skilful *Florentius*, that wrote cunningly of husbandry in the *Greeke* tongue, certain years before him : Lastly, by sight unto delectation through the fragrancy of smell ; but most of all, that the same may furnish the owners and husbandmans table, with sundry seemely and dainty dishes to him of small cost. The Garden ground (if the same may be) ought rather to be placed near hand, whereby the owner or Gardener may with more ease be partaker of such commodities growing in the Garden, and both oftner resort, and use diligence in the same. So that this is the whole care and duty required of every owner and Gardener in their plot of ground. Yet may I not be unmindful, that the Garden doth require a dunging at the apt times, of which in the proper place we shall after treat.

CHAP. III.

What consideration and choosing is to be used in any Garden-plot, with the goodnesse and worthinesse of every earth.

AS to the nature and goodness of a Garden ground, that especially that ought to be eschewed, is bitter & salt earth of taste, if so be we meane to make a fertil, commodious and well yeilding ground : for these two natures of earth, were very much disliked in ancient time, as may appear by the skilfull Poet *Virgil*, who sayeth that every earth is not allowed or commended, for the yeeld of Garden hearbs. For which cause, the mind of the ancient Husbandman is, that the Gardener by taking up a clod of earth, should arily trie the goodness of it after this manner : in considering whether the earth be neither hot and bare, nor leane by sand, lacking a mixture of perfect earth : nor the same found to be wholly chalk, nor naughty sand : nor barren gravel, nor of the glistering poudre or dust of a leane stony ground, nor the earth continual moist ; for all these be the special defaults of a good and perfect earth.

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earth. The best ground for a Garden, is the same judged to be, which in the Summer time is neither very drie, nor clayie, nor sandy and rough, nor endamaged with gapings, procured by heat of the Summer, as the worthy *Didimus* in his Greek instructions of Husbandry writeth. Wherefore the earth which in summer time is wont to be drie, either perisheth or loseth all the seeds sowne, and plants set in it, or yeildeth those thin, and weak proving on the ground. For the clayie ground of it selfe, over-bindeth: but the sandy and rough, in a contrary manner: so that neither is wont to nourish plants, nor retaine water. Therefore an apt earth for a Garden, shall you readily trie and find out, if the same thorow wet and dissolved with water, you shall see to have a much clamminess and fastness. In which ground, if a watriness shall exceed, then shall you judge the same disagreeable and unfruitful: if dissolving the earth with water, you shall find the same very clammy, or much cleaving to the hand and fingers as if it were wax, this earth shall you account as wholly unprofitable. *Pliny* willeth that a Garden plot before all other matters done to it, be very well clenched of stone, and to these, that the earth prove not full of chaps, or but few to be seene, lest the Sun beames entring between, may so scorch and burne the roots of the plants. For which cause, the best and gentle or worthiest earth shall be chosen, in which you mind to commit your seeds: or for the same, that the nurse as a Mother, may often agree to the fruit, or yeild to be an aider and furtherer to it.

CHAP. IV.

Certaine plainer instructions, much furthering the Gardener, in the knowledge and choice of a good and battle ground, with other matters necessarie.

THe Gardener minding to trie and know a fat earth, for the use of a Garden, shall worke after this manner: in taking a little clod of the earth, and the same to sprinckle with fair water, kneading it well in the hand: which after appearing clammie, and cleaving or sticking to the fingers, doth undoubtedly witnesse that earth to have have a fatness in it. And other trial of a battle earth may

be thus purchased, if you dig up a rotten clod, in a manner black, and the same able enough to cover it selfe with the growth of its own grass, and appearing also of mixt colour, which earth, if it be found thin and close, may well be fastened and made clammy, through the adjoyning and mixing of a fat earth to it. The Garden ground doth also require a sweetness to consist in it, which the Gardener shall easily find and know by tast of it: if so be he take up a clod of the earth in any part of the ground which most misliketh him, and moistning the clod with faire water in an earthen pottheard, doth after the dipping of the finger in this moist earth and water, let a drop softly fall on the tongue, he shall incontinent feele and perceive (by reason of the taste) of what condition the same is. Further, every fat earth being reasonably loose, is evermore commended and chosen, which of it selfe requireth smal labour, and yeeldeth the most increase. But worst of all others is that ground, which shall be both drie and grosse, lean and cold. In the kinds of ground, the chalk is to be refused: which properly the ancients name the clayish, and reddish earth. The worthy *Varro* commended the same ground, which of it selfe being drie and pliable, yeildeth properly walworts. The same earth doth *Columella* greatly allow, which of its owne accord yeildeth or bringeth forth Wilding or Crab-trees, young springs, the Slow or Bulles trees, Elme trees, and such like. So that a battle ground, is on such wise found and known: the rather of the crescent things, seene in it of its own accord: yet of necessity may every ground well agree, to be mixed and turned in with dung. *Florentius* uttereth an other trial of a fruitfull ground: if so be the Gardener diggeth up a furrow, of a foot and a halfe deep, and filleth the same againe with its owne earth, which in short time after gapeth or chopeth, this no doubt is a weake and leane earth; but if the earth thus ordered, swelleth or ritcheth out, then is it a sure note, that the same is a battle and fat ground. And this is noted to be a meane earth, which after the digging and raking even, gapeth but a little. This I thought not good to be covered, nor willingly over passed: that a Garden plot situated or standing near to a mote, or compassed by a mote, is not alwaies laudable, in that the seeds bestowed in the same, and divers plants set in it, doe lightly and soon through the water vapourating forth, wax old: yea the fruits (whether those shall be of the hearbs) are trees or for the more
part

part caused unpleasant, and overmoist. Further conceive, that a Garden ground, ought to be of a moderate increase, and easie dressing: which neither is very moist, nor over drie of it selfe. To these such a earth is greatly commended as being digged, Birds covet to it: and that Crows especially follow the new casting of the digger. If the earth shall be found naughty or unfruitful, as the clayie, sandy, and chalkie, then ought the same to be amended, after the mind of the skilfull, with marle and dung laid three foot deepe, and well turned in with the earth: if this be perceived over thin, and leane, then to be mixed and holpen by a fat earth: or to a barren and over drie ground, may be mixed a moist and very fat earth. A watery ground is made the better, if the same be mixed with a sandy or smal gravelly earth, and deep Allies made, for the conveying and shifting of the water falling in the night. But to use such tedious paines in these, *Pliny* accounteth it a madness: for what fruit or gaine may be hoped after, in bestowing such a travel and diligence in the like ground plot? To conclude, every reasonable earth may very much be holpen, through the wel dunging and labouring of the Gardener: of which matter (in the proper place) we meane fully to treat.

CHAP. V.

Of the placing and standing of a Garden plot, with the necessary benefis of a water to a Garden, and other matters profitable.

IT is right necessary (saith *Varro*) to place Gardens near to the City, as wel for the benefit of Pot-herbs and roots, as all manner of sweet smelling flowers, that the City greatly needeth. Were these placed in a soile far off, that they cannot so conveniently and in due time be brought to the Market to be sold, in such places they are altogether disallowed, & thought frivolous for the turne. *Cato* doth very much commend the Garden plot placed near to the City, in which both young trees to beare up Vines, and Willow or Ozier trees be planted nigh to water sides, and in all places watery: and that through the Garden ground, water or springs be seene running. To these the seeds of most hearbs committed into a wel dunged, dressed, and faire or large open plot, in which besides
all

all kindes of fruits, for the use of man, workmanly planted and set in apt times of the yeare. Flowers, and all manner of round and delectable roots, with the sweet and pleasant smelling trees; as all the kindes of the Roses, the sweet Iacemine, the Eglantine bri-er, the Mirtle tree, and all others of like sort, be sowed and planted in due seasons of the yeare. But a Garden plot, onely serving for the use of Pot-herbs and the Kitchin, ought especially to be a battleground, sufficient moist of it selfe, and well turned in or workmanly laboured with dung. Garden plots ought to be placed far from Barnes, Hay-lofts and Stables, if the same possibly may be refused, or otherwise chosen for the turne; that in the chaffe or dust of the straws (as enemy to them) the plants hardly brook and suffer, insomuch that the very straws blowne abroad with the winde, and falling on herbs, do greatly annoy and harm them, as the singular *Florentius* in his Greek instructions of Husbandry skillfully uttereth. For these, saith he, by cleaving to the plants in the falling, pierce the leaves, which once pierced, are incontinent burned with them. All Gardens as wel prosper by the dunging with roots, as with the proper dung allowable: yet dunging the Garden earth, with the branches and leaves of trees, is of the skillfull Gardeners very much disallowed, as unprofitable and noyous to herbs.

As to the wel standing of a Garden behooveth; the aptest and most laudable placing of a Garden plot shall be, if the plain ground lying somewhat aslope, that have a course of spring water running thorow by severall parts. But this course of water running thorow the Garden plot, may in no wise be big. And the smalnesse of the labouring and dressing of a Garden ground, is more likely to yield, fruit then the largeness of it, not laboured in a manner at all.

It behooveth to have a Well or Pump in a Garden, unless some running water, as either ditch or small River be near adjoyning; for that a sweet water sprinkled on young plants and herbs, giveth a special nourishment. If a Well be lacking in the Garden, then dig a deepe pit in some convenient place of the Garden, to draw water out of the same. For a Garden ground needeth often to be watered, through which all seeds committed to the earth, as *Pliny* reporteth, both sooner break forth, and speedier spread abroad. That a pit with water of long continuance may be purchased, the same at that time *Columella* willeth to be digged when the Sun shall obtain

obtaine or occupy the last degrees of *Vérge*; which is in the moneth of *September*, before the equinoctial harvest. For the vertue then of wel-springs are thoroughly tried and found out: at which time through the long drought of Summer, the earth lacketh the due moisture of raine. If a well or pit to purpose cannot be made in the Garden, then frame up a square pit or Cestern levelled in the bottom with Brick and Lime to receive the Raine-water falling, with which in the hottest Summer daies, you may water the beds of the Garden. But if all these manner of helps and wayes shall faile the Gardener, or cannot wel be compassed in the Garden ground, then shall he dig the ground after the mind of *Palladius Rusticus*, three or four foot the deeper or lower. For the beds on such wise ordered, being workmanly laboured and sowed, may the better endure through the low standing, the whole drought of the Summer dayes. In the Garden ground besides, this shall you observe, that when the Allies or pathes of the beds be over cloyed with water, to dig deep gutters here and there after your discretion, in such order, that the water falling and running along, may be guided into a convenient pit, made at the lower side or end of the Garden, for that onely purpose. Here further learn, that what Garden plot the nature of the moisture helpeth not, the same may you aptly divide into parts, in converting the spaces, digged and dressed for the Winter time to lie open to the South, and those prepared for the Summer time, like unto the North quarter.

CHAP. VI.

What aire commended for the benefit of a Garden, and which be neyous as well to Man as the Plants; and the reason why Garden plots ought to be placed nigh to the owners house.

EVERY ground-plot lying near to the City, as well the Garden as Orchard, ought to be placed near to the house, for the oftner recourse and diligence to be bestowed of the owner; and the Garden especially to be laboured and wel turned up with dung: through whose juyce and fatning, the earth may yield herbs of her own accord. As touching the aire commended for a Garden, the same being clear and temperate is best allowed, in that this not only cherisheth.

rissheth and prospereth the herbs growing in it, but procureth a delight and comfort to the walkers therein. An evil aire in the contrary manner, troubled with the vapours of standing pits, ditches, and such like mixed to it, doth not only annoy and corrupt the plants and herbs growing in that Garden fast by, but choke and dul the spirits of men, by walking in the same. Besides, the winds biting, and frosts mortifying, do both harm and destroy Plants. *Avicenn* writing of the aire, doth in skilful manner utter, that the same aire, which after the Sun setting is soon cold, and after the Sun rising speedily hot, is both subtile and healthful to man. So that a contrary aire to this, worketh the contrary to man and Plants. Yet that aire is accounted worser, which seemeth as it were to wring or bind hard together the heart; yea, making strait or letting the attraction of aire. The learned Neapolitane *Rutilius*, besides these reporteth, that the subtileness or healthiness of the aire, do declare those places free from low vallies, and stinking mists or fogs in the night, that might annoy both men and the plants. Here it doth not much disagree from the matter, to write in general of the qualities of the winds, and of these in the briefest manner. First, the Easternly and Westernly winds be in a manner temperate of quality, as between a hotness and coldness; yet of the two, the Easternly winds be known drier. Further, the Easternly winds are for the more part hotter then the Westernly, and the Westernly by report of the ancient, somewhat more moist then the Easternly. Of all the winds for the benefit of the Garden, is the South-west wind especially commended; as the worthy *Florentinus* in his *Greeke* rules, and others experience affirme.

Besides these, as unto the clemency or temperateness of aire, and healthfulness of the place belongeth, a Garden plot in cold Countries ought in a contrary manner to be placed, either to the East or South quarter, if the same be such a plot of ground, which both containeth trees and plants, or herbs coming up in it, lest the Garden plot excluded from these two parts, by the object or standing against of some most great and high hil, be so nipped, frozen, and withered, with the extreame cold long continuing, or the Garden plot otherwise far distant from the comfort of the Sun on the North part, or else the Sun only shining low and weake, at the West quarter of the same: The singular *Cato* willeth, that the Garden, if a man can, be placed at the foot of an hil; and the same beholding
or

The Gardeners Labyrinth.

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or lying open to the South, especially in a healthful place. For a Garden plot thus defended by an high hil, on the North part, and all the day comforted by the open face of the South quarter, is procured to yield the sweeter and timelier fruits, in the seasons of the year. But in hot Regions or Countries, the open place of a Garden ground must be rather scituated towards the North quarter, which may through the like standing, availe as well to health of body and quickning of the spirits, as to profit and pleasure.

This besides conceive, that the placing of a Garden ground, near to a Fen or Marsh, is every where to be misliked and refused; if the same lie open towards the South or West, and yearly in the Summer time is accustomed to be dry; for on such wise happening, the aire thereabout gathered up, doth in the falling again, engender either the pestilence, or wicked vermin, much harming the Garden plot lying nigh to it. There is also a great regard to be had to the water, mote, or ditch, standing nigh or round about the Garden ground; whether this for the most part be wont to vaporate or breath forth any noysome aire, that may both to men & the plants be harmful. For peculiar and proper is the same (or rather such is the propertie) of very many still waters and Motes. So that it is the counsel of the skilful (if any like be known) to refrain from placing any Garden plot or Orchard, if the owner may chuse, near to the same.

CHAP. VII.

*The forme of the Inclosures, which Husbandmen and
Romans in time past invented*

FOrasmuch as the same may be thought a meere madness, to have chosen out a fit plot of ground, and to cast, digge, and dresse it seemly in all points; yet lying open day and night, as wel to the incursions and common haunt, as the injuries to be wrought and done by Robbers or Thieves, fowls and beasts; for that cause I here mind to treat of sundry manners of fencing, and compassing in of the Garden grounds in ancient time. First, the skilful and wary Husbandmen in time past, being those of good ability, built them

wals about of Free-stone artly laid, and mortered together, and some did, with baked bricke like handled. Others of lesser ability, and of meaner sort, framed them inclosures, with stones handsomely laid one upon another with mortar or clay; and some of them couched the broad salt Stones, with other bigge and large stones (in like order about) where such dwel by quarries of stone. But very many of the baser and poorer sort, made them fences and wals about, with mudde of the ditch, dung, chaffe, and straws cut short, and wel mixed together. Others there were, which with bigge Canes set upright, by smal poles bound together, so fenced their Garden plot, in handsome manner round about. Some also with young Willow trees, set by certaine distances, and the drie black thorne (purchased from the wood) being bound in (between the spaces) so framed their inclosure: but this manner of inclosing wrought or built by Art, the skilfuller named a dead and rough inclosure, made especially for the keeping and defending of Cartel out of the Garden ground. Yet the hedge or inclosure erected after this manner, requireth every yeare to be new repaired and bound up in the places needful, to the tediousnesse and great paines of the Husbandman.

The learned *Columella* in his Husbandrie reporteth, that the *Romans* in time past, fenced and inclosed their Garden grounds, with big quarters set upright, and poles with lathes, very thicke fastned to them by smal rods of the Ozier tree, walling them in. Some bored large holes thorow big bodies or stocks of trees, that quarters or great poles made for the purpose might passe thorow them, either by two or three together, in reasonable distance, with paille bord raised and fastned along to them. Some also through the Timber of trees, (set into the earth) fastned big poles or long quarters round about, much like to the usual Cattel pounds in our age. But some attaining to more skil, erected as *Varro* reporteth, a natural inclosure, set about with black or white thorne trees, and young Willows; which had besides the roots of a quick-set hedge, that in time growing up, withstood tempests, windes, land-floods, yea fire the consumer of all things put to it. The ancient Husbandmen did besides these, invent the casting up of banks and countermures of earth, round about the Garden plot, much like to the trenches in time of war about Bulwarks and Tents: and these they specially made neare to high waies or by Rivers,

Rivers, or Marshes, or Fens lying open, or other fields, that the Garden plot might on such wise be defended, from the damages and harmes both of Theeves, Cattel, and Land-floods.

For a plainer conceiving of the abovesaid, learn these following; that the ancient Husbandmen did cast up, and made a deepe ditch about their Garden ground (standing in the open field) which might receive all the raine water falling: and this they so digged with a slope passage, whereby the water might runne the easier and freelier from the bottom. The earth and clay cast up on the inside (fast by the brinke) they so wrought up together, that hardly any person (after the drying of the countermure) could clime over the same. Some also made high Banks or countermurs, without a ditch digged about, and the same so served in the open fields in stead of a wal.

To be brief, the inclosure which longest endured, surest, and of least cost, was the same that the *Romanes* in ancient time made with brambles, and the white thorne laid orderly in bankes, for the better growing up. For this inclosure or hedge (after years sprung up) endured by report of the learned *Cato* an infinite time; yea experience in our age, doth likewise confirme the same. For which cause, this inclosure was very much commended of the ancient *Romanes*, who wel conceived and knew, that the bramble decayed and dyed not at any season, except it were digged and plucked quite up by the roots. Yea they learned by practise, that the bramble singed or scorched with straw flaming, recovered and grew every yeare after, both stiffer, rougher, and thicker together.

CHAP. VIII.

The latter inventions of erecting a natural and strong hedge, which in time growing, may prove a most sure defence and safeguard of the Garden.

THE most commendable inclosure for every Garden plot, is a quick-set hedge, made with brambles and white thorne: but the stronger and more defensive hedge is the same, which the singular *Democritus* in his Greek instructions of Husbandrie (that wrote long before *Columella*, and *Palladius Rutilius*) cunningly

uttereth, and the same with ease and smal cost after this manner: Gather saith he, in a due season of the yeare, the seeds found in the red berries of the biggest and highest Briers (which by a more common name with us, are called the wild Eglantine Briers) the thorow ripe seeds of the brambles (running low by the ground) the ripe seeds of the white Thorne, and to these both the ripe Berries of the Goose-berry and Barberry trees: this done, mix and steepe for a time, all the Berries and seeds in the bending meale of Tares, unto the thickness of Honey: the same mixture lay diligently into old and untwisted Ship or Wel-ropes, or other long worne ropes, and fittered or broken into short pieces, being in a manner starke rotten, in such order, that the seeds bestowed or couched within the soft haire of them, may be preserved and defended from the cold, unto the beginning of the spring. At which time where you be minded that the inclosure or hedge shall runne and spring up, there digge in handsome manner, two smal furrows, and these either two or three foot asunder, and a mans foot and a halfe deep: into which lay your ropes with the seeds, covering them workmanly with light earth, and (if need shal require) water by sprinkling, or moisten the seeds, in the same wise again.

The worthy *Columella* (in his Husbandrie) and the Neapolitane *Palladius Rutilius* writing the like instruction, in a manner will, that the ground plot in which a hedge shall be erected, be compassed with two narrow furrows, digged three foot distant one from the other, and a mans foot and a halfe deep: but these to be made in the equinoctial Harvest, at what time the ground shal be wel moistned with showers. The furrows thus prepared, they appointed to lye open all the winter thorow; after in the moneth of *February*, the ropes with the seeds, laid into each furrows to be covered not thick over with light earth, for hindering the growth of the seeds, especially of the white Thorne: and that this action be rather wrought, when as the winde bloweth from the South or South-west. The seeds thus covered with diligence, shall appeare within a moneth either more or lesse, and the tender young Thornes sprung up to some height, must be holpen and stayed with Willow twigs, or rather smal props, set betweene the empty spaces, until the Thornes by their further growth, joyned together, may stay one the other, which within few yeares, wil grow to a most strong defence of the Garden or field, and a sure safeguard

guard against outward injuries. *Columella* besides willeth, that a willow or Osier hedge, be set on either side, and in the middle roome or space between the two furrows, covered and even raked, that these might so stay the tender thornes, springing up in either furrow, unto the time they joyned, and were grown above this willow hedge, or at least unto such strength, that they wel staied one of the other. Others there are as the famous *Diophanes* (among the Greek writers of Husbandry) and with him many the like, which wil a quick-set hedge to be erected, and made after this manner. The bigger arms or rods of the bramble, they willed to be cut into short portions or parts, and these laid a slope into open furrows of a span deep, to be diligently covered with earth: after to use about the plants, a daily digging or rearing up of the earth, and watering of them if need so requireth, until the plants bud forth, and the leaves of the stems open, which by this manner of comforting and che. ishing, shall grow in a few years to a strong, sure and continual hedge.

The Neapolitane *Palladius Rutilius*, instructeth the way and manner of erecting another quick-set hedg on this wise: plant saith he, young Elder trees near three foot asunder, then the seeds of the brambles, lapped diligently in long lumps of softned and moist clay or tough earth, lay the same orderly in a shallow furrow, between the Elder trees, which aptly covered with light earth, and watering the places if need so requireth, wil within three yeares following, grow to such a strength and surenesse, that the same wil be able enough to defend the injuries both of the thief and beast. *Palladius Rutilius* reporteth, that this hedge of brambles after three yeares growth, ought to be singed with flaming straw; for on such wise handled, it prospereth afterward the better: In that the bramble as he saith, through the very yeares singeing or burning with straw, joyeth and increaseth the better: yea through the yearely burning, as the skilful Husbandmen affirm, they shoot out harder rougher and pricks.

And this manner, to be brief, is a general way of inclosing Garden grounds, with smal cost, and easily performed. Although the comlier inclosure or hedge of a Garden be the same, which is made of the white thorne artely laid: that in few yeares with diligence cut, waxeth so thick and strong, that hardly any person can enter into the ground, saving by the Garden doore: yet in sundry Garden grounds be hedges framed with the Privet tree, although far
wea-

weaker in resistance ; which at this day are made the stronger, through the yearly cutting, both above, and by the sides : yea the same also causeth through the like doing to grow the evener and thicker, to the beautifying of the Garden ground, and for other necessary purposes. To conclude, I have uttered here the making of certain natural inclosures for a Garden, which may with the meanest cost be erected in any ground.

CHAP. IX.

The cause why certaine skilful Husbandmen in ancient time misliked the dunging of Gardens near to the house : and what dung best allowed for the Kitchen or pot-herbs.

THere were in ancient time, as *Pliny* recordeth, certaine wittie Husbandmen, that wholly refused and forbad the dunging of Gardens placed nigh to the dwelling houses : in that this dunging might not onely infect the aire thereabout, but cause also the crescent things to prove both unsavorier and more corrupt. And in this matter the worthy writers of Husbandry commended highly the Greek Poet *Hesiodus*, which writing very cunningly of Husbandry, omitted the dunging of the fields, and Gardens plots, contented rather to counsell unto healthfulnesse, then willed the same to fertility. Insomuch as it was supposed enough at that time, to have fatned the fields and Garden plots, with the leaves and empty cods of the Beanes, Peason, Tares, and such like, turned work-manly in with the earth in due season of the yeare, and not to have employed or dunged the ground with a rotten and pestilent matter, incommodious to man and the Plants. Which wise men have wel found out, in that the sowed plants sprung up in such an earth, yeeld for the most part a harmful quality to the daily feeders on them, hardly to be amended.

Yet for that neither the ancient, nor latter Husbandmen, seeme to follow the instruction of this precept, nor approve or allow any proper dunging, in prescribing and commending the same in general : for that cause, I here purpose to treat in a brief manner, of the nature and use of the same. But first of all to warne you that a good and battle ground needeth smal dunging, where a dry and

and thin or lean earth in contrary maner requireth plenty of dung. A earth onely drie (as *Maro* reporteth) well joyeth to be often fed, and diligently laboured with fat dung : But the ground that hath a meane substance in it, requireth in like manner a meane dunging to be used. Further conceive, that good dung doth (for the more part) procure a good and battle earth the better, yea this helpeth and amendeth the evil and naughty earth : But the evil dung in a contrary manner, doth evermore cause all earths the worser : And this behoveth the Gardener and Husbandman to know, that as the earth not dunged, is both cold and stiffe : even so the ground by the over much dunging may be burned altogether. For which cause (*Columella* reporteth) that more available and better it is, often to dung the earth, then overmuch at one time to bestow in the ground. The earth digged up to serve for the spring, ought to be dunged in the wane or decrease of the Moone about *St. Martins* day : that the same lying all the Winter thorow, may so be dissolved against the time of committing seeds to the earth : and in moneth of *March* to be dunged again, that the earth well moistened with showies (in the moneth of *April* may be procured the apter, for the bestowing of your finer and dainty seeds in the same. Herein consider the leanness or fatness of your earth in the often dunging of it, and the worthinesse of your seeds, which may require a like paines to be bestowed on the ground. The plot of earth prepared for the Winter seeds, ought to be wel turned in with dung about the end of *September*, and the seeds committed to the earth, after the ground be wel moistened with showers. The dung in a Garden plot, for the planting of young sets ought not to be couched or laid next to the roots of the plants : but in such order the dung must be used, that a thin bed of earth be first made, for the setting of the young herbs, next laid to this a handsome bed of dung, as neither too thicke or thin spread on that earth : above that let another course of earth be raked over of a reasonable thicknesse : workmanly handled and done, see that your plants be set handsomely into the ground, and in a chosen time. For the earth and beds (on such wise prepared) helpe that the plants bestowed shal not at all be burned : neither the heat of the dung, hastily breath forth to them.

CHAP. X.

Of the kindes of dung, and which well commended for the dunging of Gardens.

As touching the worthinesse and excellency of dung, the Greek writers of Husbandry (to whom many of the Latin Authors consent) affirm that the Doves dung is the best, because the same possesseth a mighty hotnesse, for which they willed this dung to be strawed the thinner, and in a manner (as thin to be scattered abroad) as seeds on the earth, whereby the same may so season the earth measurably, and not on a heap or thick bestowed (as Mr. Varro reporteth) much like to the dung of Cattel thrown abroad on the ground. The dung also of the Hen and other fowls greatly commended for the sourenes, except the dung of Geese, Ducks, and other water fowls, for their much and thin dunging. And although this dung at last, be weaker then the others, yet may the same be profitable, as the selfe same Varro witnesseth out of the Greek instructions of Husbandry. A commendation next is attributed to the Asses dung, in that the same beast for his leisurely eating, digesteth easier, and causeth the better dung, which bestowed in the earth, for that the same is most fertil by nature, bringeth or yeeldeth forth least store of weeds, and procureth very much all plants and hearbs: yea, this causeth the most sweet and pleasantest hearbs and roots. The third in place is the Goats dung, being most sower, which insueth the sheeps dung yet fatter. After this, both the Oxe and Cow dung, next the swines dung, worthier then the Oxen or Kine, but greatly disallowed of Columella, for the mighty hotness, in that the same burneth the seeds immediately bestowed in the earth. The vilest and worst of all dungs, after the opinion of the Greek writers of Husbandry, is the Horses and Mules, if either of these be bestowed alone in the earth; yet with the sower dungs mixed, either will profitably be abated or qualified. But the same especially is to be learned and observed of every Gardener and Husbandman, that they fatten not the earth, if it be possible, with dung of one yeare for the same, besides that it is of no utility, it engendreth also many noisome wormes and kinds of vermine. But of the contrary mind is Columella, who willethe the earth

earth to be fatned with dung which hath lyen a yeare, and not above; in that the same, as he reporteth, bringeth forth least weeds, and possesseth as yet a sufficient strength for the turn. But how elder the same be, so much the lesse profitable, in that it lesser availeth: yet the newest dung (saith he) wil wel agree for Meadows or the fields, in that the same procureth the more yeild of grasse, being bestowed in the moneth of *February* and *March*, in colder Countries, and the Moone increasing of light. The mud also of a running water, as the ditch or river, may be employed in the stead of dung. The dung besides of three yeares is esteemed very good, for that in the longer time lying, whatsoever this shall have of the evil quality, and stinking savour, the same by that time vapoured forth: and if any hard matter consisted in the same, the age thorowly resolved it. Howsoever it shall happen, that the earth be the worthiest dung of all, for flowers and kitchin hearbs in the very rhin ashes reported to be, which in nature is hot. For the kinde of dung either killeth or driveth away the Garden Fleas, the Wormes, the canker Wormes, found commonly on Coleworts, Snailles and all other creeping things, wasting the stems of Plants and Herbs. The dung which men make (if the same be not mixed with the rubbish, or dust swept out of the house) is greatly misliked, for that by nature it is hotter, and burneth the seeds sown in that earth: so that this is not to be used, unlesse the ground be a barren, gravelly, or very loose sand, lacking strength in it, which being on such wise, requireth the more helpe of nourishment and fatning, through this kind of dung: yet for lack of the foresaid dungs, the others may be put in use: so that these with the Spade be often changed and dispersed in the ground. Here you may not forget, that a watric Garden plot requireth the more plenty of dung; but a drie earth needeth the lesser dunging: the one for the daily moisture running in it, being overcold and stiffe, is through the often applying of the hot dung, resolved and made temperate. And the other dry of it selfe through the heat consisting in it, by much applying of this hot dung, is of the same burned: for that cause the moisture of ground ought to have store of dung, but the dryer, smal dunging. But if no kind of dung can be purchased, then in gravelly grounds, it shall be best to dung the same with chalk: but in chalky places, and over-thick, those dung with gravelly earth: for on such wise Garden plots, shall not onely be cau-

sed to be battell and fruitfull, but shall also become faire and delectable, as *Columella* the most diligent and skilfull instructor (of the *Romane* Gardens) witnesseth: let this last instruction of *Pliny* be remembred, that at what time soever you mind to dung a Garden for yeelding of few weeds, see that the wind blow then from the West quarter, and the Moon decreasing of light, and the earth also drie: But for the dunging of a Medow (as before uttered) let the same be done in the increase of the Moon, &c. For by such an observation followed, the plentifulnesse of yield is marvellously much increased: as after the worthy Greeks, the Latine writers of Husbandrie have noted.

CHAP. XI.

What is to be considered of every Gardener, after the casting forth and leveling of the beds, with the disposing of the earth.

BEfore I treat of the sowing of Gardens, it behoveth to admonish you, that it much availeth in a Garden, to frame seemely walks and Allies, for the delight of the owner, by which he may the freelier walk hither and thither in them, and consider thorowly all the matters wrought and done in the Garden, if the disquietnesse of mind hinder not the benefit of the same. The walkes and Allies shall to that end be disposed, that they may serve in the stead of a dunging in those places, as the worthy interpreter *M. Cato* (that cunningly wrote of the ancient Husbandrie) witnesseth. These before considered, let us come unto the matter: Certaine skilful practitioners admonish, that a Garden plot or field, be not sown over all, until the earth before shall be wel moistned with showers. That if these fall in due season and time (then the skilfull Gardeners agree) to be wel liked. If any be otherwise occasioned to sow, as often so it hapneth, then the seeds slowly breake forth, how workmanly soever the seeds may be bestowed in a drie Garden ground, or plough land, as the worthy *Columella* witnesseth: which like matter in certaine Countries is wont to be exercised, where the condition of the aire is on such wise. For what the same is which shall be bestowed in a dry earth, is even the like, as if the same were laid in a house which corrupteth not. But when
show-

flowers on the seeds (committed to the earth certain dayes before) they after shoot up in one day : yet are these seeds in danger (sown in the meane time) of Birds, and Ants or Pismires, except the seeds be (before the sowing) preserved and defended with those helps which shall after be uttered in the proper place following. Howsoever the occasion & weather serve, the Gardener shal employ his diligence, that the Garden ground or field, which ought to be levelled and sowne in the spring time (that the same may yeeld the proper fruits in the Summer time) be digged and dunged (if need so require to the earth) about the end of harvest, when as yet the cold season and frosts be not approched, nor bitter weather begun. And the same Garden-plot or quarters of the Garden, which the Gardener would in the harvest time have covered with the Sallet, pot-herbs and roots, ought to be turned up in the beginning of Summer, or in the moneth of *May*, that the clods of earth may through all the cold Winter, and hot Summer weather (speaking or rather here meaning of the greater Gardens) be so dissolved, as the worthy *Maro* skilfully instructeth.

And to these, that the roots of the unprofitable hearbs or weeds may likewise be killed : after the winter or summer time ended, dung then must be orderly turned in with the earth : as in the moneth of *March* (the Moon decreasing) for the spring time, and in the end of harvest for the winter time. And when the sowing time approacheth or draweth near, then shall the Garden ground (as the proper order and manner of every Country is) be diligently raked, weeded and purged, both of the stones and unprofitable roots : after the same, let the earth be dunged and orderly digged, as in the manner afore taught, which through the diligent digging so often repeated, that the dung with the earth by the twice labouring over, be well dissolved and mixed together. After this digging and dunging againe the second time (if the ground needeth such fattening) and the earth levelled, may the Garden (about the middst of *February*, but I rather suppose in the month of *March* to be more agreeable, and the Moon especially in her first quarter) be beautified in apt places of the same, with seemly hearbs, before the quarters and beds be workmanly troden out by the Gardener, the instruction of which hearbs shall fully be bettered in the next Chapter.

CHAP. XII.

The framing of sundry herbs delectable in a Garden, with the walkes and Allies artly devised in the same.



THe herbar in a garden may be framed with Ashen poles, or the Willow, either to stretch, or to be bound together with Oziers, or wyers, after a square form, or in arch manner winded, that the branches of the Vine, Mellon, or Cucumber, running and spreading all over, might so shadow and keep both the heat and Sun from the walkers and sitters thereunder. The herbs erected and framed in most Gardens, are to their much refreshing comfort and delight. These two, as the upright, directed by quarters set in the earth, and leaning to the wall, near to which faire Rosemary, or the red Rose, set to run straight up, and the winding in arch manner, framed (as I uttered afore) with the Ashen or Withy poles, to shadow the wals there under. To this fastning the Vine, and sundry herbs which in the growing up, run and spread over the same, as the Briony, Cucumber, Gourd, and divers others, of which hereafter we shall more fully treat. But first I mean to speak of those herbs,

herbs, which the Gardener planteth and ordereth to run for beauties sake in an upright herbar; after to treat of those which he either soweth or planteth, to run over the winding or arch herbar. The plants to run up and serve comeliest for the straight herbar, ought to be those of a fragrant savour, and that grow or shoot up high, and are spread abroad, which especially framed in a Garden for delight and pleasure, and these properly named wall herbs, in that they are set in a manner leaning to the wall, with the quarters set upright, and plots fastned overthwart, along the which, the Rosemary, the Jasmine, and red Rose in many Gardens, set to grow upright, which in time growing, beautifie an upright herbar, although these cover not the same, through their shorter and lower growing then the herbar; yet the commodity ensueth by the herbar, that the owners friends sitting in the same, may the freelier see and behold the beauty of the Garden, to their great delight. The erection and garnishing of the winding herbar may be best wrought with Ashen poles, in that these may well indure without repairing for ten years; but those framed with the Willow poles, require every three years to be repaired.

The owner or Gardener that would set Rose trees to run up by the poles of the herbar, ought workmanly to begin and do the same about the middest of *February*, and in the first quarter of the Moon, the beds before wel reared with a stony and dry earth, and not with dung. The Rose trees with their roots, are also to be planted in short and narrow beds diligently raised with a dry earth: but if the Gardener or owner wil, slips may be broken off from the roots, cut in a slope manner at the heads, about a mans foot and a half long, writhed at the ends, and so set in a slope manner, a foot deep into beds, wel reared with a drie earth, and in the increase of the Moon. The old trees new set every fift year in the wane of the Moon take root the sooner, and yield the more Roses, being pruned and refreshed every year with new and drie earth about the roots, for neither the slips nor old roots joy in a fat clay, or moist ground, but in the drie and stony earth, and to be set in rankes wel a foot distance one from another, in drie beds wel reared up; for bestowed in ranks of such distance between, they prosper the better, and yield more Roses. The seeds of the Rose committed to the earth, do slowly come up, yet so often as you mind to sow the seeds, bestow them a foot deep in light and drie earth, about the middest
of

of *March* with us, and in *February* in hotter places, the Moon then increasing. Here may any truly learn by the instruction of the worthy Neapolitane *Palladius Rutilius*, which are the seeds of the Rose: for a man (saith he) may not think the yellow grains within the Rose flower (being of a golden colour) to be them; but the knobs which grow after the manner of a most short and small Pear, the seeds of which are then full ripe, when they be perceived brownish and soft, which will be in the month of *September*. The owner also may set the Jasmine tree bearing a fragrant flower, the musk Rose, damask Rose, and Privet tree, in beds of drie earth, to shoot up and spread over this herbar, which in time growing, not onely defendeth the heat of the Sun, but yieldeth a delectable smel, much refreshing the sitters under it. But this Arck-herbar for any kind of Roses, may not be built much above a mans height for the short growth of them. And as this herbar is delectable to the eye, even so laboursome, and with diligence to be tended: for which cause the more number in *England*, plant Vines (for the lesser travel) to run and spread over the upright and square herbs, framed with quarters and poles reaching a breadth. After the herbs seemly performed, in convenient places and walkes of the Garden ground (here meaning and speaking of the large plots) the Allies even troden out, and levelled by a line, as either three or four foot broad, may cleanly be fitted over with River or Sea sand, to the end that showers of rain falling, may not offend the walkers (at that instant) in them, by the earth cleaving to or clogging their feet. The commodities of these Allies and walkes, serve to good purposes, the one is, that the owner may diligently view the prosperity of his herbs and flowers, the other for the delight and comfort of the wearied mind, which he may by himself or fellowship of his friends conceive, in the delectable sights and fragrant smells of the flowers, by walking up and down, and about the Garden in them, which for the pleasant sights and refreshing of the dul spirits, with the sharpening of memory, many shadowed over with vaulting or Arch-herbs, having windowes properly made toward the Garden, whereby they might the more fully view, and have delight of the whole beauty of the Garden. But the straight walks, the wealthy make like Galleries, being all open towards the Garden, and covered with the vine spreading all over, or some other trees which more pleased them. Thus briefly have I touched the benefit of Walks and Allies in any Garden ground; which

which the Gardener of his own experience may artly tread out by a line, and sift over with sand, if the owner will, for the causes afore uttered.

CHAP. XIII.

The form of disposing the beds, and apt borders about, with the sowing, choice, and defence of the seeds, and weeding of the beds.



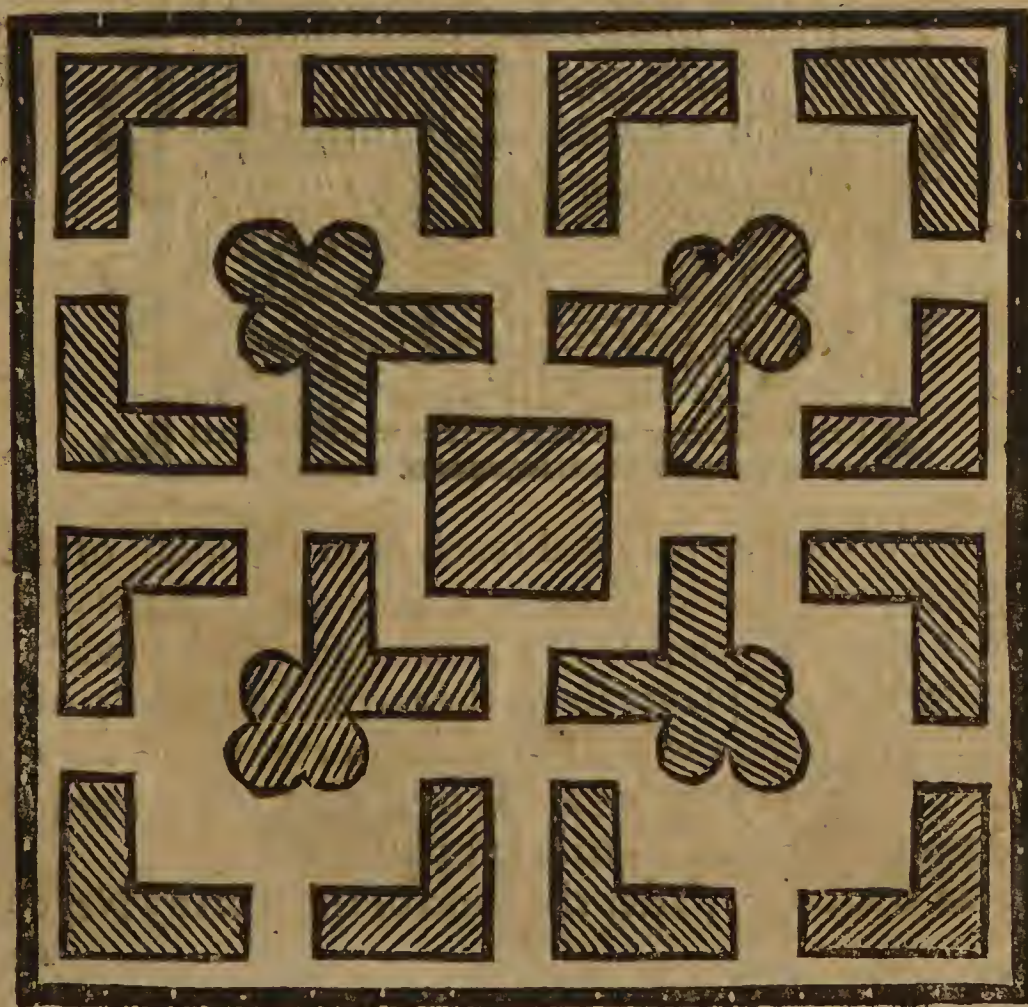
THe quarters well turned in, and fatned with good dung a time before, and the earth raised through the dunging, shall in handsome manner by a line set downe in the earth, be troden out into beds, and seemly borders, which beds (as *Columella* witnesseth) raised newly afore with dung, and finely raked over, with the clods dissolved, and stones purged forth, shall be artly troden out, into three foot of breadth, and into what length the owner or Gardener will : but to such a breadth especially troden forth,
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that.

Proper knots to be cast in the quarters of a Garden.



Proper

Proper knots to be cast in the quarters of a Garden.



Proper Mazes to be cast in the quarters of a Garden.



that the weeders hands may wel reach unto the midst of the same, lest they thus going to the beds, and weeding forth the unprofitable herbs and grasse, may in the mean time tread down both the seeds shooting up, and plants above the earth. To the help of which, let the pathes between the beds be of such a reasonable breadth (as a mans foot) that they passing along by, may freely weed the one half first, and next the other half left to weed.

The beds also ought (after the mind of the worthy Neapolitane
Palladius

Palladius Rutilius) to be trodden out narrow, and of a length, as twelve foot long if the plot be large, and six foot broad, and the pathes of these of a seemly breadth, for the easier reaching into the middle of the beds, or at the least freelier, to the furtherance and speed of the weeders. In a moist and watry Garden plot this skilful Neapolitane willeth, that the beds in the same Garden be reared two foot high, for the better prospering of the seeds committed to the earth, and the plants come up. But in a dry ground, the edges of the beds raised a foot high, shall wel suffice. The pathes trodden out between the beds ought to be of good depth and even, whereby the water sprinkled gently forth by a water-pot on the upper face of the beds, and falling into the pathes, may the easier enter into the beds, to the better moistning and feeding of the roots of the plants, and the rest superfluous to run the easier into other Allies or pathes needing this moisture, which by this easie running along in the pathes, shall proceed a speedier moistning, and far better watering of all the beds, yea the superfluous water in the end, lying stil in the pathes, may through a slope gutter made in the midst of them, be directed forth into a convenient place made for the purpose, of some distance from the beds. And this instruction much availeth to beds in the night time, when as mighty showers happen to fall, which might over-cloy the beds, were it not for the gutters speedily conveying the waters away.

All these instructions conceived, the Gardener or owner may then prepare himself to the committing of seeds to the earth; in which he ought to be careful, that after the bestowing of the seeds in the earth, a clearenesse or mildnesse of the aire may for certaine dayes succeed; for through the aire and weather favouring, and the seeds sown in warm places, where the Sun long shineth, do they most speedily break and shoot above the earth, so that the seeds be new and good, the age of which in this doing, much availeth to be examined and known. Therefore every Gardener and owner ought to be careful and diligently to foresee, that the seeds committed to the earth (as *M. Cato* willeth) be neither too old, dry, thin, withered, nor counterfeited, but rather full, new, and having juyce. These notes of the seeds remembred, and the Gardener minded to commit them to the earth, ought afore to regard, that the wind at that instant bloweth not from the North, but rather from the South, or South-west, nor the day very cold; for in such seasons and daies

(as all the skilful report) the earth is then fast shut, and hardly receiveth and nourisheth the seeds committed to it, where the ground in a contrary manner, doth willingly apply and retain the seeds, bestowed or sown in faire dayes and temperate hot.

CHAP. XXIV.

The artly disposing of sundry beds, for the sowing and increasing of divers fruits and Kitchen herbs, with the witty defences to be used after the seeds are bestowed.

THE Gardener minding to commit chosen seeds into sundry beds, ought to learn, that the beds lying open to the South, be high raised, through the wel mixing of horse dung with the earth, and after the even raking and levelling to remain a certain time unfowed; then one or two of the beds in the moneth of *March*, and in the increase of the Moon, may he sow with Lettice and Purslane seeds, for these sooner spring up in the moneth of *March* then *February*, to be removed in the beds, after the plants be shot up half a finger high. In those beds may he also sow the Parcelly, Rocket, Sorrel, Endive, and divers other Sallet herbs; which after they be somewhat come up, may be thinner set in other beds. Have beside a special regard to your seeds, that they be neither too old, withered, thin, and empty; and the borders of those Beds may you bestow with the seeds of the Hartichock, wel two hand breadth asunder.

In another bed you may sow fine seeds, to have pleasant herbs that may be kept dry for the pot or Kitchin in the Winter time, and those which yield delectable flowers, to beautifie and refresh the house, as the Marioram, French balme, Time, Hisop, Basil, Savery, Sage, Marigold, Buglas, Borage, and sundry others. The Gardener may trie these seeds in beds, lying all open to the warme Sun, as the Orenge, Lemmon, Pomecitron, Pomegranate, the Myrtle and Date, but these ought to be fenced by a succour on the North side, that the cold aire hinder or let not the coming up of them. When the Citron or any of these be well sprung up, the Gardener ought to remove and set them into proper chests filled with light earth, which at will and pleasure may be rolled hither and thither, for the better avoiding of the Suns great heat, and bitter cold aire, by standing under a cover or Penthouse, made for the onely purpose.

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In another bed being of good length, and placed toward the quick-set hedge, and to run over the Arch-harbour, may the Gardener bestow seeds of the Cucumber, Citron, round Gourd and long: In another bed also, being long and narrow, and deep furrowes at each side made, to set vessels lower then the beds, may the Gardener sow seeds of the sundry kinds of Melons. That the birds and other fowles may be kept from coming to the seeds committed to the earth, the skilful wil, that the white thorne be laid on the beds, but to bestow your seeds in beds rather in the moneth of *March* then *February*, and the Moon increasing, do speedier appear above the earth. But if the Gardener feareth lest the seeds committed to the earth, should be in danger through the bitter cold aire, and Suns heat following (as yearly the like so hapneth) the beds may then be covered with thick Mattresses of straw in such manner, that they hinder not through their weight, the crescent things coming up, which may thus be ordered, in setting first up sundry forked sticks at each corner, and in the sides of the beds, on which long rods laid, reaching to each corner, and at the ends, as *Columella* willeth: these done, let him wittily lay on the Mattresses, in covering and defending the young plants from the cold or heat, at that time. But at such times as the aire being clear in the cold season, the Mattresses (when the Sun shineth warme) may be taken off, for the speedier increasing of the Plants springing up. All herbs and roots for the Kitchen, prosper far better by their removing, and thinner setting, through which (by report of the skilful) they yield a pleasanter savour. There are of Greek writers of Husbandry, which wil the sowing of seeds to be done in the increate of the Moon, as from the first quarter, until the full light of the Moon, and the knowing at that time to be under the earth in the day time. Others having devised a perfecter way, do not allow a timely or early sowing of seeds, for which cause they disposed and divided the same sowing of seeds, into two, yea into three or four several times of the day, contenting by this means to avoid the uncertainty of the time to come; herein calling to mind the Husbandly proverb of the worthy *Columella*, which saith, *Have no mistrust in the committing of seeds to the earth.*

It therefore behoveth the Gardener, which hath an earnest care for the purchasing of Kitchen or pot hearbs, to regard and see that the seeds committed to the earth be full and new, the earth artly pre-

prepared, the dung in the same laudable, and water at hand for the use of the seeds. For the seeds sound and good, do yeild after the sowing plants of the like goodnesse and vertue: the earth laboured and made apt, will very well keepe and prosper the seeds committed to it; the dung being good and well mixed with the earth, will cause the earth battler, and to these the looser, whereby water diligently sprinkled on the same, may the freelier and easier enter in, to feed and cherish the roots, and the water serving to the same end, that it may as by a feeding pap, nourish and bring up all crescent things.

CHAP. XV.

The workmanly casting forth, dividing, and preparing of beds for the most hearbs and roots of the Kitchen.

THe owner or Gardener ought to remember, that before he committeth seeds to the earth, the beds be disposed and troden out, into such a breadth and length, as best answereth to every plant and root, in that the beds to be sown for the Navew roots, ought to be troden out large and long; next to which may the beds for Coleworts and Cabbages be joyned of a sufficient breadth: to these next may you place beds of a reasonable breadth for the Rapes and Turen roots: then for a seemely division in the Garden, may be tread out by those an Alley of three foot broad: next to which, if the Gardener will, may he dispose sundry beds together for divers kinds of hearbs, as the Arach, Spinedge, Rocket, Parcely, Sorrel, Beets, Speradge, Chervil, Borrage, Fenel, Dill, Mints, white Poppy, and sundry others. Next joyning to these, may the owner or Gardener place an other Alley of three foot broad, by which, frame beds for the Leeks and Cives: and to the next, may the Gardener joyne beds for the Onions and Chibouls; by these next, the Scalions and Garlick in two beds disposed. Then level out by these, an Alley of three foot and a half broad, to which the Gardener may adjoyne many beds about for borders, serving as well for the keeping in of the favours, as for hedges, and pot-hearbs for the Winter. After these, it shall be right profitable to levell a bed, onely for Sage, another for Hop, the like for Tyme, and

another for Marioram, a bed for Lavender, another for Rosemary and Southeren-wood, a bed for Savery and Isop, beds for Costmary, Basil, Balme, and running Tyme: yea a bed for Camomile; for the use of Benches to sit on, and a delectable Labyrinth to be made in the Garden (if room will so serve) with Isop and Tyme, or the Winter Savery onely. In the Garden besides, to sow and plant divers Physick hearbs, and pleasant flowers, shall be to great use and commodity, in that these beside their delectable sight, yeild a commodity to our bodies, in curing sundry griefs as well in women as men; for which cause, it shall be necessary to sow beds of Physick hearbs next to these, as the blessed Thistle, the Romane worme-wood, the Sperage, hearbe Mercury, Gentian, Dittany, hearbe Fluelline, Harts tongue, Buglosse, Selfe heale, Liver-wort, Lung-wort, Stecados, Valeriane, Spiknard, Lionsfoot, Mugwort, hearb Patience, *Angelica*, Bittony, and many others, of which in the second part shall particularly be uttered, and their Physick benefits to be employed many waies.

CHAP. XVI.

The rare inventions and defences for most seeds to be committed to the earth, that these be neither endamaged of Birds or creeping things.

ALL worthy writers agree, that in vaine the Husbandly Gardener shall travell, yea and all other, if the seeds bestowed in the earth happen after to be endamaged either of wormes, and other creeping things, or otherwise scraped up and wasted by birds, or else harmed by any other injury, whether the same be wrought within or without the earth, for which cause, that the owner or Gardener may avoid these injuries, it is high time that he employ a care and diligence in the conceiving of these remedies and secrets following. If seeds to be committed to the earth, are a little time before the bestowing, steeped in the juyce of Housleeke or Singreen, they shall not onely be without harme preserved from Birds, Ants, field Mice, and other spoilers of the Garden herbs, but what plants, shoot up of these, shall after prove the better and worthier, as I observed the like, found noted both in the Greeke commentaries (of matters of the field) and Latine Authors of Husbandry; which

to be most true, although experience instructeth and approveth the same, yet this many times happeneth in sundry Countries, that small store of the herb can be found to supply the turne, by reason whereof the Gardener must be forced to exercise a sparer way after this manner, in steeping of the herb for a night in a good quantity, and the same to sprinkle sufficiently on the seeds, whereby they may all the night draw and drink in the substance of the herb, as the worthy *Colamella* instructeth.

And for lack of this herb altogether, (the said Author reporteth) that the Gardener may use instead of it, the soot cleaving on the chimney, which gathered a day before the bestowing of the seeds in the earth, and mixed for a night with them, doth the like defend the seeds in safety.

The Greeke writers of husbandry (and after them *Plinie*, and the worthy Neapolitane *Palladius Rutilius*) report, that those seeds may be preserved in safety from all evil and Garden monsters, if the bare head without flesh, of either Mare or she Ass (having been covered with the Male) be buried in the Garden, or that the midst of the same fixed on a stake set into the earth, be erected.

The worthy *Plinie*, further reporteth, that there is a garlick growing in the fallow field (named *Allium*) which on such wise boiled, that the same wil not grow againe, and strawed on the beds sowne, doth in such manner availe, that Birds after wil not scrape up the earth, nor spoile the seeds bestowed in them. And such which have eaten of this, are taken (as being astonished) with the hand. The wel practised *Africanus* unto the same matter instructeth, that if a quantity of Wheat or Barley be boyled or infused in wine, and mixed with Neeswort, as either the black or white, and the same sprinkled abroad by the pathes of the beds round about, doth on such wise defend the seeds sown from the injury of birds. But those being in a manner dead by eating of this, or at the least starke drunk, he wil then to hang up by the legs on a long rod sticked in the earth, to the terrour and fearing away of all other birds coming to the place. Nor this worthy Authour omitteth the rare practice of the decoction of river Crevises, with which if the Gardener shall sprinkle his seeds before the sowing, Birds wil never after (a matter to be marvelled at) approach to the Garden beds; yea the plants beside, which are sprung or shot out of these, shall indure and continue safe and free from all the injuries of creeping things.

things. There are certaine skilful practitioners, which affirme to have availed mightily in driving away birds, by the only sprinkling of this decoction above taught of the plants come up, which matter hath of many been experienced above a hundred times, so that the same were wrought at a certain period and time of the Moon. Sundry practitioners mixed the bruised leaves of the Cypress tree, with the seeds for a night, and the same mixture on the morrow they bestowed in the earth, being afore wel wrought and turned in with dung. For on such wise the plants sprung out of these, were delivered from all manner of gnawing or creeping things. Others skilfully practised, used the dry shavings or filings, either of the Harts horne, or Elephants tooth, which they mixed with the seeds for a day, committed them after to the earth, or they otherwise sprinkled, the seeds to be sown with the water of the infusion and mixtion of these for a night.

CHAP. XVII.

The witty helps commended of the ancient for the Garden seeds, to be employed as wel before as after the sowing, that those be not harmed by outward nor inward injuries.

THe singular Poet *Virgil* counselleth, that the seeds to be committed to the earth, be afore sprinkled and moistned with the water of *Nytze* infused, or the Brine made of the same.

The Greek *Apuleius* willeth, that seeds (before the sowing) be sprinkled and moistned with Wine, for on such wise handled, the plants springing and shooting up, weaken the less, yea being feeble, they shall mightily be holpen with water and brine mixed and sprinkled on them.

There are certain Greek instructors of Husbandry (both of *Pliny*, *Columella*, and the Neapolitane *Palladius Rutilius*) allowed and commended, which wil, that the roots of the wild Cucumber be infused for one whole day and a night in faire water, and with the same, through the often sprinkling, so to moisten wel the seeds, the next day those seeds covered over with a blanket, they wil, the next morning be committed to the earth, affirming the seeds thereby to prosper the better, and these for a certainty to be preserved from

all evil annoyances. The self same doth the skilful *Apuleius* wil, that a few Lentels be also mixed with the seeds in the sowing of them, for as much as the same pulse by property availeth against the harmes of winds. This Author further willeth, that for a safety of the seeds bestowed, a speckled Toade, named of the Greeks *Phrynon*, be drawn by a line in the night time round about the Garden or field, afore the earth be laboured, or diligently digged and dressed of the Gardener: and the same after inclosed in an earthen pot, to be buried in the middest of the Garden or fallow field, which at the present sowing time approached, shall be digged forth, and thrown or carried from that place, a great distance off, lest the Plants (after the seeds sown) growing up in that place, may prove and become bitter and unpleasant of smel.

The *Egyptian* and *Greek* instructors of Husbandry report, that the seeds after the bestowing, wil remain ungnawn or bitten, and free of harm by creeping things in the Garden, if the seeds shall be committed to the earth when the Moon possesseth her half light, or is a quarter old. It might be thought an obliviousness, to have overpassed the Physick experiment of the singular *Democritus*, both for the seeds and plants, noted diligently (of the skilful Neapolitane *Palladius Rutilius*) after this manner: Bestow and close over (saith *Democritus*) of the Sea or River crevices, no fewer then ten in number, into a glasse body filled up with water, the same set abroad in the aire, let so stand to be sunned for ten daies together, the seeds that you would after have to remaine in the earth unharmed, sprinkle and moisten with the same water for eight daies together, after these eight daies ended (as *Rutilius* instructeth) do in like manner with that water, until the plants after your desired mind be wel sprung up, at which experiment thus handled, you wil greatly marvel; for out of these seeds, what plants shall be sprung and shot up, wil not only drive Beasts and Cattel from the eating of them, but all other creeping things of what condition they be, from the gnawing and biting of them, of which matters shall further be treated, in the proper Chapters a little after, and for other defences and helps of seeds as occasion offereth in the places shall be uttered.

CHAP. XVIII.

The laudable instructions of the ancient, in the nature and election of sundry Seeds, with the apt times commended for the sowing of most Kitchen herbs.

THe singular *Columella* instructeth, that all seeds bestowed in the Garden, for the use and benefit of the Kitchen or pot, ought rather to be in the increase of the Moon, as from the first, unto the sixth day; forasmuch as all seeds committed to the earth, in the decrease or wane of the Moon, either slowly break and shoot up, or else so weakly increase, that these after serve to small purpose. It many times also happeneth (as the worthy *Varro* reporteth) that although the seeds bestowed in the earth, be done in the increase of the Moon, the seeds besides having a juice, weighty, full, white meal in them, and in no manner corrupted or too old, yet these notwithstanding are hindered through some evil constellation, which of the skillful is named an influence of heaven, were the Gardeners diligence never so much, so that it is not impertinent to the matter here to recite what the worthy Neapolitane *Palladius Rutilius* reporteth of the Garden ground, which saith, that a Garden plot, placed and lying under a fresh and sweet aire, and moistned gently by some spring or sweet water running by, is in a manner battel and ready enough, whereby the same requireth but a small instruction and diligence, to be bestowed in the sowing of it. The bestowing of seeds in a moist earth, the beds afore shorter cast, ought to be done in the warme season of the Spring, as in *May*, and the Moon increasing, for seeds so such wise handled, prosper the better, though the warm and dry time following. But if occasion moveth you to commit seeds into a dry ground, and that water be far distant, then dig the Allies of the beds deep, and in a slope manner, for the better leading of water from beds sufficiently moistned, to others lacking moisture; and to these such a dry earth better agreeth to be sown in the harvest time, the ground before well moistned with showers, herein not forgetting the choice of seeds, nearest agreeing to the natures of these two earths, with the furtherance of the Moon at time of the sowing. If the Gardener mindeth to commit seeds to the earth in the Summer time, let the same be done in the increase

of the Moon, in the moneths of *July* and *August*. In the harvest time about the middle of *September*, and in *October*, the Moon in those moneths in her first quarter: for the time againe of committing seeds to the earth, let the same be done in the moneths of *February* and *March*, the Moon at those times increasing of light.

The seeds which ought especially to be sown in the earth, about the end of harvest, as about the middle of *September*, and in *October* the Moon at those times increasing, that these may all the Winter endure, and be strengthened in the ground, are the Endive, Onions, Garlick, Scalions, the great Garlick, young Leek heads, Coleworts, Mustard seed, and such like.

The Garden ground naturally cold, or all the day received but a weake comfort of the Sunne, through his short presence or tarrying there, or else in cold Countries, as at *Yorke*, and farther North. In such places I say, the bestowing of many seeds better agree to be done about the middle of the Spring, or in the moneth of *May*, in warme and calme daies, the moone then increasing of light.

But the seeds to be committed to the earth in those Countries and places in the harvest time, ought rather to be done sooner, or before the time with us, where the seeds otherwise to be bestowed in hot Countries and places in the spring time, require far timelier to be done, as in the beginning of the moneth of *March*, and the seeds to be sown in those places in the harvest time, to be bestowed much later.

The seeds that at will of the Gardener may be committed to the earth, either in Harvest, or Spring time, chiefly for the Kitchen or Pot, under a gentle aire, and in a battle ground, are these; the Coleworts, Navew, Artichoke, Endive, Lettice, Dill, Rocket, Culiander, Parcely, Fenell, Radish, Parsnip, Carret, and sundry others. Yet these by the report of the skilful, come better forward, being sown in the moneth of *July*, the Country there hot; but in the Country temperate, the seeds ought rather in the moneth of *August*; and in the Country being cold, in the moneth of *September*. Those seeds committed to the earth in warme and calme dayes, prosper far better then those being sown in hot and nipping cold dayes: for that the warme comfortably draw up the plants, whereas the hot daies (in a contrary manner) doe drie, and the bitter cold shut the earth.

The seeds which the Gardener minds to bestow in the earth, ought

ought not to be above a yeare old, and that bruised have a white meale within and full, for otherwise being over old, or withered, they will neither grow, nor profit at all. The fresher and newer that the seeds be at time of the bestowing in the earth, as the Leek, the Cucumber, and the Gourd, so much the sooner these breake, and appeare above the earth : contrary-wise, how much the older the seeds shall be, as the Parcely, Beets, Organy, Cresses, Peni-roy-all, and Coliander, so much the speedier do these shoot up, and appeare above the earth, so that the seeds before the sowing be not corrupt.

CHAP. XIX.

Certaine precepts of the skilful in our time, for the sowing of many delectable flowers, and tender hearbs, with the observations of the Moone, in these and in other matters necessary.

THe latter writers of Husbandrie report, that these tender Hearbs, and pleasant flowers, as the Marjoram, Savery, hearb Fluellin, Buglosse, the blessed Thistle, the hearb Angelica, Valeriane, Balme, Annis, Dill, Fenel, Organy, Mints, Rue, or hearb Grace, Sperage, Arach, Spinach, Beets, Endive, Borage, Rocket, Taragone, Parcely, Sorrell, Endive, Strawberry, Lettice, Artichoke, and sundry others, the Marigold of all kinds, Rose campion, the red and white, the Flower Armoure, the Flower Petilius, the Columbine white and blew, sweet Johns, the Pinck, Hearts ease, the Piony, red Lilly, hearb Sticas, or Lavender gentle, Batchelers-button, the Gelly-flower of all kinds, the Carnation, and many other, ought rather to be committed to the earth in the spring time, and sown in the moneths of *March* and *April*, for they speedier come forward, then bestowed in the moneth of *February*, herein considering the state and diversity of the time. The seeds also of the tender herbs committed to the earth in an apt time, and the moon in her first quarter, do the speedier shoot up, being specially sown after showers of raine, on sunny and warme places, (as lying open all day to the Sun) which on such wise do the soonest and speediest breake, yea and appeare about the earth. For which cause, a diligent care must be had in the bestowing of tender seeds, that the
winde

winde then bloweth not from the North, nor done in cold and close dayes: for these both include the seeds in the earth, and hinder their growing and shooting up.

Seeds bestowed in hot places, doe sooner yeeld their stems and leaves, yea these speediest give their seeds. Such time use in the sowing of your seeds, as may be both mild and warme, in that warm daies following speed more forward the seeds bestowed.

As touching the most seeds committed to the earth, they ought rather (as afore uttered) to be new, not revealed, but full, bigge, weighty, faire of colour, fatty or having a juyce, which broken, give a white meale and not dry powder; for the seeds that after the breaking yeild a dry powder, do well declare them to be corrupt, and serving to no purpose.

The seeds thus tryed afore, and bestowed at that time in the earth, when showers fell a day or two before, and a temperate day at the sowing of the seeds, do very well prosper the growing, and procure these to shoot up far speedier, in that a cold aire at the sowing, and a day or two after is known to be harmefull to seeds, through the including of them in the earth, and hindering in their growth and shooting up.

If necessity forceth the Gardener to bestow any seeds or plants in a salt earth, let these be either set or sown about the end of harvest, whereby the malice and evill quality of the ground may be purged, through the showers falling all the winter.

If the owner or Gardener mindeth to bestow young trees in this ground, let sweet earth or River sand be turned in with the same.

The Greek writers of Husbandry (after whom *Columella*, and *Rutilius*) will that all the kinds of pulses, as Peason, Hastings, Vetches, Tares, and such like, to be sown in a dry earth, saving the beanes, which rather joy to be bestowed in a moist ground.

What seed the Gardener mindeth to commit, in a well dressed earth, let these be bestowed from the first day until the full light of the Moon, (well nigh) for that seeds sown in the wane of the Moone come up thin, and the plants insue weake of growth. Such trees as the Husbandman mindeth to build withall, let those rather be cut down after the consent of the skilful in the last quarter of the Moon, (she shining at that time) of smal light, yea near to her change, and under the earth.

In the cutting downe and gathering of Corne (as *Macrobius* willeth) for the longer preserving of it, and the straw dry (so that the same be done in a dry season) doth better agree, being in the wane of the Moon.

Such crescent things as the Gardener (or Husbandman) mindeth otherwise to sel, ought to be cut, and gathered in the ful Moon, whereby the greatnesse thereof, such things may yield a better sale, and be delectabler to the eye.

Such things as the Husbandman mindeth to preserve a long time moist, as Apples, Pears, Wardens, and such like, let them (after the mind of the skilful) be rather gathered near the ful of the Moon.

For the committing of seeds to the earth, although the ancient Husbandmen prescribe proper moneths and daies, yet may every person herein keep the precept, according to the nature of place and aire, so that these diligently be considered, how certain seeds there are, which speedier spring up, and certain which slower spring up above the earth.

CHAP. XX.

The commended times to be observed, with the annoiance and incommody to be eschewed in the bestowing of seeds and plants in the earth.

THe singular *D. Niger* learnedly uttereth, that the more of estimation the seeds and plants are, with travels thereabout bestowed, so much the circumspecter ought every Gardener and husbandman to be; and the more instructions and help the Gardener may attaine, and the greater danger he may therein avoid, the more careful ought he and all others to be.

The daily experience is to the Gardener, as a Schoolmaster to instruct him, how much it availeth and hindreth, that seeds to be sown, plants to be set, yea Cions to be grafted (in this or that time) having herein regard, not to the time especially of the year, as the Sunne altereth the same, but also the Moons increase and wane, yea to the sign she occupieth, and places both above and under the earth.

To the aspects also of the other Planets, whose beams and influence

ence both quicken, comfort, preserve, and maintain, or else nip, wither, drie, consume, and destroy by sundry means, the tender seeds, plants, yea and grafts, and these after their property, and vertue natural or accidental.

Herein not to be forgotten, the apt choise and circumspection of the earth, with other matters generally required in the same, for which cause (after the mind of the skilful Astronomers) and prudent experimenters, in either committing seeds to the earth & planting, or other like practise to be used about the seeds, plants and young trees, these rules following are to be understood and kept (which they have left to us for our commodity) in cases of importance, and where the occasion may be imployed.

When the Moon and *Saturne*, are either threescore degrees of the *Zodiack* asunder (which distance in heaven) is named of the skilful, a Sextile aspect, it is then commended to labour the earth, sow, and plant, marked after this manner.*

But when these are 126 degrees asunder, which properly is named a Trigon, or trine aspect thus noted \triangle for the more part, then is that time better commended for labouring the earth, whether it be for tilling, gardening, sowing, planting, and setting, or cutting of Vines.

When the Moon and *Saturne*, are wel a quarter of the *Zodiack* distant, which is 90 degrees (named of the skilful a quadrate aspect) thus commonly marked \square then is denied utterly to deal in such matters.

The Moon being six signs distant from *Saturne*, so that he occupieth the like degree in *Taurus*, as *Saturne* in *Scorpio*, or the Moon otherwise in like degrees of *Gemini* to *Saturne* (right against) in *Sagitary*, this aspect together is disallowed of the expert Astronomers, and noted after this manner. 8

The Moon possessing her full light at those times, is alike denied of the skilful; yea the Moon being near to that Section, named of most Astronomers the Dragons taile, is in like manner disallowed for sowing of fine seeds, and setting of dainty plants. Here uttering precepts general as we now do.

But the Moon approached near to that Section, named the Dragons head, the same time for doing the like is very well commended, all things before supposed agreeable. But to be brief, and to knit up other observations, answering to the Moons place especially, learn these ensuing.

The

The Moon increasing and running between the 28 degree of *Taurus*, and the 19 degree of the sign of *Gemini*, sow fine seeds, and plant dainty herbs, your earth afore prepared, and aire answerable.

But the Moon found between the 28 degree of *Gemini*, and the sixt of *Cancer*, (although she increase) yet bestow no dainty seeds in your earth prepared for the purpose.

From the sixt degree of *Cancer*, unto the 19 degree of the same sign (so that the Moon increase) both labour the earth, sow fine seeds, and plant dainty herbs, herein regarding the condition of the aire.

From the 28 degree of the sign *Leo*, unto the 11. degree of *Virgo*, your seeds and plants of value sow and set, the warme aire and Moon aiding thereto.

From the 11 degree of *Virgo*, unto the 24 degree of the same sign, commit seeds to the earth, and set up your dainty plants, so that the wind then bloweth not from the North, nor the aire cold.

From the 24 degree of *Virgo*, unto the 7 degree of the sign *Libra*, labour the garden ground, and sow your fine seeds, so that the Moon increase.

From the seventh degree of *Libra* unto the nineteenth degree of the same sign (the Moon answering thereto) sow and plant.

From the sixt of *Capricornus*, unto the nineteenth degree of the same signe (both the Moon and aire aiding thereto) sow your fine seeds and dainty plants set.

From the four and twentieth degree of *Pisces*, unto the seventh degree of *Aries*, the Moon increasing of light, and aire calme, bestow your seeds and plants in the well dressed earth, prepared for the only purpose.

These precepts of the prudent experimenters, wel born away of every careful Gardener, the seeds and plants no doubt, shall prosper and increase the better.

CHAP. XXI.

Certaine instructions more curious to be learned of every skilful Gardener, in the bestowing of seeds and dainty herbs in a well dressed earth.

THe learned *Pliny* worthy of memory, uttereth a special note and rule of the ancient observers, to be learned of every careful

Gardener, in the bestowing of seeds: that if he be occasioned to commit seeds into a moist earth, or the seeds to bestowed are of a great moisture, then shall the Gardener commodiously chuse the end of the Moons decrease or wane, and near to her change.

In a contrary manner, the Garden ground of the driest, or the seeds very dry, then in committing such seeds to the earth let the Moon be increasing, and drawing near to her full.

To the better furthering of the Gardeners travels, he ought afore to consider, that the Garden earth be apt and good, wel turned in with dung, at a due time of the year, in the increase of the Moon, she occupying an apt place in the Zodiack, in agreeable aspect of *Saturne*, and wel placed in the sight of heaven. All these thus afore-hand learned, and with diligence bestowed, procure the plants the speedier to grow, and wax the bigger, if afore weighty, ful, &c. as before uttered in the nineteenth Chapter, for otherwise this care and pains bestowed about the seeds and plants, nothing availeth the Gardener.

The yearly Almanacke do marvellously help the Gardeners in the election for times, for sowing, planting and graffing, but especially in observing the Moon, about the bestowing of plants, as when the Moon increasing, occupieth *Taurus* and *Aquarius*. But if it be for the setting of young trees, let the same be done in the last quarter of the Moon, she then being in *Taurus*, and in a conjunction with *Venus*, for so these speedier take root in the earth, and the Gardener planting in either *Taurus* and *Aquarius*, or *Virgo* and *Pisces*, must as carefully take heed alwaies, that the Moon is not evil aspected of *Saturne* and *Mars*.

In the planting also of young trees, let the same be done from the middle of *October*, unto the middle of *March*. In the sowing of seeds, in a wel dressed earth, let the Moon run at those times in *Taurus*, *Cancer*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, and *Capricornus*.

But this diligently learn, that the seeds and plants increase the better, if any of these signes shal be ascending in the East-angle, and that *Mars* neither behold the Ascendent, or the Moon by any aspect, but shall be weakly standing in a weak place of the figure at that time.

Here might many other rules, as touching the particular favour, and hinderance of the Stars be uttered, but that it is not my intent in this Chapter to be tedious in words, or dark in sense. For which

which cause, let these few rules content the Gardener, who by exercising of them, and through an instructor, may invent other rules more particular.

Yet I fear me, that the common sort of men wil suppose these rules to extend somewhat above their capacity, which for zeale I bear unto my Country, moved me notwithstanding to utter and put such matter into their heads, procuring them thereby (that where the daintinesse and value of the seeds, and plants so require) to request the counsel of some skilful, that both may make plain these precepts, and instruct them in other rules alike, if need requireth.

To conclude, the Gardener must here suppose all matters on his part to be fully and duly first prepared and wel appointed, and then to attend, or diligently take heed to those times afore uttered for the working of the Planets and Stars, in the bestowing of seeds and tender plants in the earth.

CHAP. XXII.

In what space of time seeds committed to the earth, in the increase of the Moon, commonly shoot up and appear above ground.

Florentius (a Greek writer of Husbandry) cunningly uttereth, that the naturalnesse of the ground, the clemency of heaven, the favour of the weather, and age of the seeds, procureth that the seeds being bestowed in the ground, do either speedier or later shoot up into plants. For which cause, the dainty seeds committed to the earth in a faire and warm day, the place hot or lying open to the Sun, and the seeds new, do far speedier shoot up, then those that being sown in a contrary season, place, and ground.

All seeds sown, do evermore appear above the earth at one certain time in a manner, for which cause the Gardener ought to have regard unto the proper times answering to the bestowing of seeds, and gathering the fruits or yield of each seeds.

The Spinage, Rocket, Basil, and the navew seeds, break and appear above the earth, after the third day sowing, if a warm aire succeed.

The Lettice seeds bestowed in a wel dressed earth, do break and

appear above ground by the fourth day following, if the clemency of aire ayde thereto : the Cucumber and Citrone seeds bestowed in the increase of the Moon, and showers of raine falling the same or the next day following, procure them to appear the fift day after.

The seeds of that sightly hearbe, named the flower Armour, being sowne in the increase of the Moone, and the aire favour, doe breake and appeare above the earth by the seventh or eight day following.

The seeds of the hearb Dill, bestowed in the earth, in the increase of the Moon, do (for the more part) appeare by the fourth day following.

The seeds of the Garden Cresses and Mustard, committed to the earth in the increase of the Moon, do commonly appear above the ground by the fift day after.

The Leek seeds (bestowed in the ground) in the Summer time, are seen above the earth by the sixt day following, but in the Winter time in well dunged beds by the tenth day after.

The seeds of the hearb Rocket, committed to the ground in the increase of the Moon, appear by the eight day following.

The seeds of all kinds of Coleworts, bestowed in well dressed beds, are evermore seen by the tenth day following, if the cold aire hindereth not.

The seeds of the great Leeks bestowed in well dunged beds, appeare many times by the nineteenth, but oftner by the twentieth day following.

The Coliander seeds, bestowed in well trimmed beds, and in the increase of the Moon, are commonly seen above the earth by the five and twentieth day : but the young plants latter appear, if the seeds bestowed are new.

The seeds of the Organy and Savery, bestowed in light earth, and the Moon increasing, do appear above the ground by the thirty eth day following.

The Parcely seeds committed to the earth, and the increase of the Moon, do commonly break and appear above ground, by the fortieth day following, although they are not many times seen before the fiftieth day.

Thus have I briefly uttered a true and pleasant instruction, both for the age of seeds, and skil of the Gardener in sowing of them. For as I have above-said, the Lecke, the Cucumber, and Citorne seeds

seeds do speedier come up, being new seeds : in a contrary manner, the seeds of the Parcelly, Beets, Spinage, Cresses, Savery, Organy, Peny-royal, and Coliander, the elder that these are (before the bestowing in the earth) the speedier the seeds break and appear above ground.

The seeds in like manner of the Cucumber, steeped in milke or luke warme water for a night, and committed to the earth, under a warme aire, do far speedier break, and appear above ground. The like may the Gardener conceive to be done with the seeds of the Artechoke, and many other hearbs, of which shall particularly be uttered in the proper places hereafter.

The third moneths sowing, or rather in *May*, to such dwelling far North, or where snow lyeth long, there (this bestowing of seeds) better agreeth, especially where the quality of Summer is known to be moist.

But in other Countries (this like) by a seldome hap answereth, seeds three moneths old committed to the earth in harvelt time will better agree, being done in hot Countries, the Moon herein considered.

The Gardener in his well trimmed earth, (the time aiding) may commit to the ground all worthy and excellent kind of seeds, plants, slips, kernels, and such like : but these for a trial bestow in the beds in your Garden.

So that in any new kinds of seeds, not assayed or proved before, the Gardener may not throughly hope that these wil prosper in his ground.

These seeds committed to the earth in moist places, do speedier shoot up (the Moon helping) then bestowed in dry ground : for which cause, election used in sowing of good and full seeds (in either ground) much availeth.

The seeds or sets bestowed in shadowy places, although the earth be well laboured before, do rarely or very seldom prosper, and yeild their flower.

The plants grown to their flower, may at that time (after the mind of the Neapolitane *Palladius Rutilius*) be little or nothing handled, for doubt of corrupting their flower, or the sooner shedding of them.

CHAP. XXIII.

What care and diligence is required of every Gardener, in the plucking up, and cleare weeding away of all unprofitable hearbs growing among the Garden plants.

AFTER the seeds being workmanly bestowed in the beddes, the Gardeners next care must be, that he diligently pull up, and weed away all hurtful and unprofitable hearbs, annoying the Garden plants comming up.

But about this exercise in weeding of the beds, there is a disagreement among the writers of Husbandrie. For certaine denie that the raking doth profit the plants any thing at all, in that by the rake the roots of the Garden plants are so uncovered, and the plants with the same felled, and caused to lye flat on the ground, which if cold weather ensue, are utterly killed with the nipping aire, for which cause, they better thought of that weeding and cleansing exercise, by pulling up with the hand, so that the same were done in due order and time.

Yet it pleased many Husbandmen in time past to rake up the weeds in beds, yet not after one manner, nor at all times alike, but according to the usage of the Country, the skill, and condition of the weather: for which cause, in what manner soever this exercise shall be taken in hand, that weeding shall need or be required in these places, the Gardener shall not attempt or beginne the weeding of beds with the hand, before the plants well sprung up, shall seem to cover their proper beds, and that in this high growth, the plants shall be mixed and joyned one to the other, according to the nature and forme in their growth.

In this plucking up, and purging of the Garden beds of weeds and stones, the same about the plants ought rather to be exercised with the hand, then with an Iron instrument, for feare of feebling the young plants, yet small and tender of growth.

And in the weeding with the hand, the Gardener must diligently take heed that he doe not too boisterously loose the earth, nor handle much the plants in plucking away of the weeds, but the same purge so tenderly, that the roots of the young plants be not loosd and feebled in the soft earth: for occasion will move the
care-

carefull Gardener to weed dainty hearbs, being yet young and tender, lest grosse weeds in the growing up with them, may annoy and hinder their increasng. Therefore the young plants in some readinesse to be taken in hand, ought not to be stayed until their strong and big growth, but weeded in the mean time, for doubt of the inconveniences above uttered. But the common hearbs for the Kitchen, the Gardener shal not begin to weed before they be grown strong in root, and big shot up. And this learn, that if the earth be loose and soft at the time of weeding the dainty plants, you may not then loose and pull up weeds, but in a soft and tender manner: and yet fine hearbs require all times to be weeded, so that showers of raine have well softned the earth a day before.

The walking or treading often about the beds of the little and tender plants shooting up, looseth much the soft earth about them, yea this so setteth down the ground by the helpe of showers of raine falling, that the weeds growing up in those beds, are caused the harder to be plucked up. And sometime the roots of the weeds in the plucking up with the hand are left behind, through this fastnes caused of the earth.

Here remember, that you never take in hand or begin the weeding of your beds, before the earth be made soft, through the store of rain falling a day or two before.

Here conceive, that the clipping, plucking away, and pressing down of sundry hearbs with Tiles or other weighty things, after they be grown to some greatnesse, is to great purpose, for so much as this causeth them to keepe the longer green, and to yeild the thicker, bigger, and fairer turfs, besides the letting of the hearbs, that they grow not up into seed, and to give these a pleasanter favour, then the same that before they possessed in their growth simply.

As by a like means and ordering, hath the Lettice, Cabbage, and Colewort, may be caused better and more pleasant of taste, then the leaves simply growing, without any such manner of ordering.

In the like condition do the Radish and Navew roots grow the fairer and bigger, if divers of the green leaves (after some growth) be handsomely clipped or broken off.

But of the apt ordering of these two last, in causing their roots to be far bigger then customable, and pleasanter in taste, shall more fully be uttered in their proper Chapters hereafter, in the second part of this treatise.

CHAP. XXIV.

The commended times for watering of the Garden Beds, and what manner of water ought necessarily be used to plants, with the latter inventions of divers vessels aptest for this purpose.

THe beds being furnished with seeds in due age of the Moone, requireth diligence (if the aire sufficiently moistneth not) in the watering of them, lest the ground being very dry of the proper nature, may through the drith for the lack of raine, cause both the seeds and tender plants shoot up, to perish and drie.

For which cause every Gardener ought carefully to consider the condition and property of the earth of his Garden, whether of it self the same be very moist, or over dry, which two extreames learned, he may with more diligence bestow paines about the watering of the Garden beds, so often as need shall require.

And for that the seasons in a manner, sufficiently instruct every owner and Gardener, when to water the plants come up, it shal not be (of my part) a new instruction to utter unto them, the daies and times necessary to water the plants, seeing the youngelt of any discretion know that the beds chiefly require watering after a drought, or when many hot dayes have chanced together, as the like especially commeth to passe in the summer time, about the Cosmick rising of the Canicular or dog Star, which with us commonly happeneth about the seventeenth day of July. And this watering of the beds, ought rather be done (as Pliny witnesseth) in the morning, soon after the Sun rising) and at the evening when the Sun possesseth a weak force above the earth. The reason this Author alleadgeth of the same, is, that by watering at the hot time of the day as at noon, the water then made hot by heat of the Sunne, would so burn the young and tender roots of the plants. And in this watering of the beds, the Gardener must have a speciall care and regard, that he moisten not the plants too much, lest cloying them too much with water, they after wax feeble and perish. The water best commended for watering of the plants, is the same drawn or gotten out of the River, or other narrow stream ebbing and flowing; or else sweetly running one way, through the helpe of Springs falling into it. But if the Gardener be forced to use Well-water,

water, drawn especially out of a deep Well, or the water out of some pit: he ought then to let the same drawn up, stand for two or three daies together, or at the least for certain hours in the open aire, to be warmed of the Sun, lest the same being new drawn up, and so watered or sprinckled forth on the beds both raw and cold, may feeble and kill the tender young plants comming up.

The age also of the plants, shall greatly direct the Gardener to know how much and how small he ought to moisten them at each time needfull, for the tender young plants new come up, require a lesser watering, and the same gently where the hearbs more grown, wil joy to be plentifully moistened with the water temperate warm. And this water ought gently to be sprinkled forth on the beds, with a watering pot, and by other meanes, which after shall be demonstrated, that the roots of the young hearbs may alike drink in of the water, and not to be cloyed through the over fast, or too much moisture sprinkled on them, by which doing, these the rather retaine the spirit vanquishing, procured to passe thorow the exhalation of the earth. For which cause, the beds at one instant shal not fully be watered, but as the earth and plants drink in, so gently sprinkle forth the water, in feeding the plants with moisture, as by a brest or nourishing Pap, which like handled, shall greatly prosper the tender plants comming up, where they otherwise by the hasty drowning with water, are much annoyed, and put in hazard of perishing.

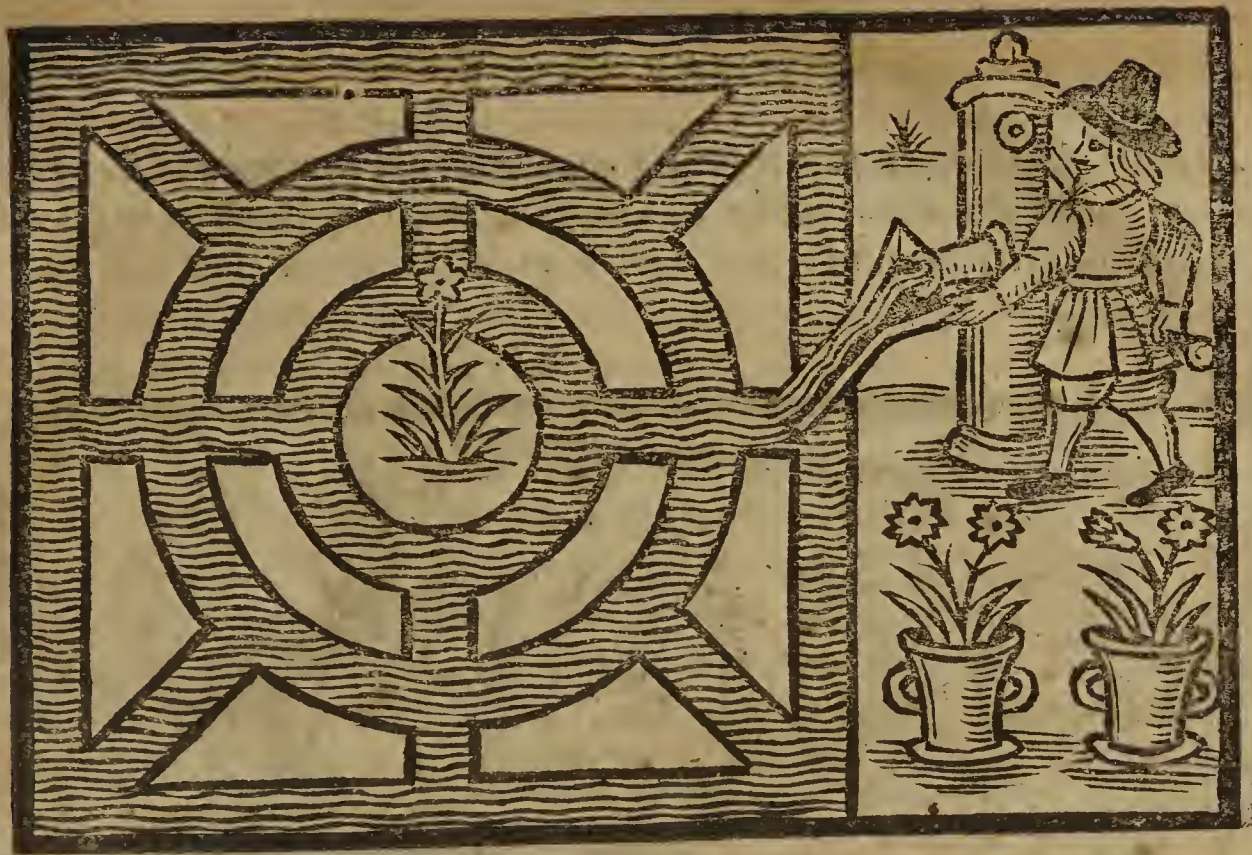
To the water standing in the Sunne, if the owner or Gardener mixe a reasonable quantity of dung, after his discretion, this mixture no doubt will be to great purpose, for as much as the same gently watered or sprinkled abroad, procureth a proper nourishment to the tender plants and young hearbs comming up.

The cold as well as the salt water, is known to be enemy unto all kinds of plants, yet *The phrasus* reporteth, that the salt water is more proper for the watering of certain plants, then any other.

The common watering pot for the Garden beds with us, hath a narrow neck, big belly, somewhat large bottom, and full of little holes, with a proper hole formed on the head to take in the water, which filled full, and the thumb laid on the hole to keep in the aire, may on such wise be carryed in handsome manner to those places by a better help aiding, in the turning and bearing upright of the bottom of this pot, which needfully require watering.

The watering pot best to be liked, and handsomest for this turn, both for the finely sprinckling forth, and easie carriage of water in the same from place to place in the Garden, is that much used in the chiefeſt Gardens about *London*, and in divers parts of *England* now known, whose form is after this manner, the body wholly of Copper, having a big belly and narrow neck, a strong handle of the same mettall workmanly fastned to the belly and head, to carry the pot if need be to places in the Garden: but for a more easinesse and quicknesse in carriage of the pot upright and full, is another strong ring or handle fastned artly to the lips of the pot, much like to the Barbers water-pot carried abroad, that serveth to none other turn, saving for the easie carriage of the pot full of water to needful places: but this other handle especially serveth to sprinkle forth the water by the long pipe full of little holes on the head, that some name a pompe, which reacheth from the bottom, unto the head of the pot, for the handsomer delivering forth of the water, the handle in the mean time guiding this long pipe of the pot, until all the water be spent.

The Gardener possessing a Pump in his ground, or fast by, may with long and narrow troughes well direct the water unto all beds of the Garden, by the pathes between, in watering sufficiently the roots of all such herbs, which require much moisture. But for a plainer understanding of this, I have here demonstrated the form to the eye.



There be some which use to water their beds with great Squirts, made of Tin, in drawing up the water, and setting the Squirt to the brest, that by force squirted upward; the water in the breaking may fall as drops of raine on the plants, which sundry times like squirted on the beds, doth sufficiently feed the plants with moisture.

The owner or Gardener, enjoying a Pond with water, in his garden ground, or a ditch of water running fast by, so that the same be sweet, may with an instrument of wood (named of most men a skiff) sufficiently water all the beds of the Garden, with great ease and expedition.

Such plants which come speediest forward, through much moisture bestowed on them, as the Cucumber, Mellon, Gourd, and sundry others, the Gardener may with far greater ease and travel water after this manner, in taking Wollen cloathes or Lifts, and these like tongues cut sharp at the one end, which lay to the bottom of the pot, filled with water, the sharp end hanging forth, wel four fingers deep, and the pot leaning somewhat forward, that these may through the continual dropping, hastily speed the increase of the abovesaid plants, so that to each plant a like pot prepared be set, which manner of doing, is termed filtering.

CHAP. XXV.

At what times divers plants sprung up, ought to be removed and set again, as out of one bed or border into another, with the breaking or slipping of sundry sets from old bodies, which with skil require to be bestowed in the earth.



THe Husbandman or Gardener, which would have plants grow unto a greater bigness then customable, ought to remove after four or five leaves be wel come up, and set them again, as out of one bed bestowed into another, and like from one border into another. Although the owner may (at all seasons) dispose plants, at his will and pleasure, yet is it better commended, that all plants be changed into other earth prepared when showers of rain have wel moistened and softened the same.

The plants also removed, and set again into a fat earth wel laboured and dressed, needeth besides, as *Columella* witnesseth, no other amendment by dung.

The skilful Neapolitane (*Palladius Rutilius*) in his worthy work of husbandry reporteth, that when the Gardener hath bestowed sun-

sundry kinds of seeds in one bed together, which after the diligent watering be so risen, that four or five leaves of divers plants are sprung above the earth, such then after this Authours consent, may wel be removed and set again (into beds workmanly prepared) a certain distance asunder, being such plants, that (before the setting) require to have tops of the leaves, and ends of the roots cut off, whereby they may the freelier grow up broad in tough or big in roots.

Those kinds of seed, which after the committing to the earth, and diligent watering, need not, after certain leaves sprung up, to be removed, may the owner or the Gardener bestow (as *Rutilius* witnesseth) in the beds the thinner, the Moon herein remembred.

The worthy *Columella* (in instructions of the Garden) willeth the owner or Gardener, having occasion to pull up plants, and set them again in beds, and that the ground the same time (for the lack of raine, be over drie and hard) to moisten and soften well the earth a day before, with water sprinkled forth, by a watering pot, serving onely to that use.

And certain of these, which require to be set a good distance asunder, the worthy *Rutilius* willeth to clip off the tops of the young leaves, and the ends of the roots to cut away, before the bestowing again in beds workmanly prepared, as like the Colewort, Cab-badge, Lettice, great Leeke, Navew, and Rape.

Again, a good distance asunder, are the Cucumber, Gourd, Mel-lon, Artechoke, *Nigella Romana*, and sundry other, which this placed in beds artly prepared, may the readier and handsomer be weeded, and cherished by the earth digged about, so often as need shall require; whereby the plants, through help of diligent watering, and furtherance of the Moon in setting, are after procured to increase the better, and delectabler to the eye.

The young sets for the Garden (of pleasant delight and smell) may the owner or Gardener also bestow in borders at all seasons, (although better commended to be done in the spring time) in breaking off the slips or branches of one years growth, from the bodies of old stocks, and in wreathing the ends about, so to set them a good depth into the earth, the Moon at that time drawing near to her change, and known to be under the earth, which much furthereth the sets in the sooner taking of root.

But the skilful *Columella* rather willeth, to cleave the end of the
branch

branch or slip beneath, in which cleft an Oat grain to be thrust or put, and in the setting deep into the ground, to bestow Oat graines round about the same, (the Moon then near to her change) rather than any dung.

As the young hearbs which the Gardener mindeth to remove, need not (saith this *Columella*) to be striked about the roots with any dung, but rather that the ends of their roots (before the setting again) be cut off, as I above uttered.

The Marigold, Dazie, Columbine, Primrose, Couflip, sweet Iohn, Gilly-flowers, Carnations, Pincks, and sundry other delectable flowers, are procured to increase the bigger, fairer, and doubler, if the owner or Gardener do often change these into beds, workmanly prepared, the Moon at those times considered, to be increasing of light, and that a diligence bestowed in the often watering.

As touching the pulling up of sundry dainty hearbs of pleasant savour, and that these to be set again in beds (orderly prepared) after the course of the Moon, with a care and diligence to be bestowed particularly on most plants of the Garden, shall at large be uttered in the second part of this treatise, where we purpose to treat of many laudable and weighty matters besides.

The plants (which after certain leaves spring up) need not to be removed into other beds, are the Spinage, Arach, Dill, Sperage, Sorrel, Chervile, Parcely, and divers other of like sort.

CHAP. XXVI.

Particular Rules for the sowing, setting, watering, and ordering of several Plants, Roots, Flowers, and herbs for Gardens.

HAVING digged and prepared your Garden (as is aforesaid) into Beds or Borders; I wil now shew you the best order and manner for setting and sowing of the chiefeſt Plants, Hearbs and Flowers most now in request.

First, In the setting of Hearbs or Flowers, be sure that you chuse no stalk or slip that hath blossoms or buds on it, or those which are spingled, for such will hardly ever take or grow.

When you set any Hearb, Flower, or Plant, you must the next day

day a little moisten the ground in the morning, and so keep the ground moist, until they be wel rooted by watering.

The best watering which is certain, (except your ground be new made ground, with half dung) is to make a hole with a Dibble a little from the herb or plant, a slope to the root, and so water the root under ground, for water rotteth and killeth above ground.

And whatsoever you sow, cover it with earth, but so thin as you can, for if they be too deep set or sown, most seeds, kernels, and such like, wil never come up.

For setting of any thing, be sure to make the earth very wet, then half a foot over lay on dry mould, making it so close (with beating it with your Spade) as you can, then set in your hearbs or plants, thrusting the earth very hard to the root.

Hearbs for works may be watered, but plants must not be wet above ground, (as is before said) for rotting.

Never water but in a morning, except in *June* or *July*, and then you may water about four of the clock in the afternoon.

For setting, sowing, or planting, it is best when the weather is warm, and the ground neither too wet nor too dry at the top, but so moist as it will not stick to your shoes as after a frost: And for the time of the Moon, I hold the second day before the new Moon to be the best for most things; but for flowers, a little after the change, or new Moon.

The ground which you will sow at the spring, must be digged at *Michaelmas*, and good dung then trenched the digging.

The best time for sowing is in *February*, *March*, or *April*: But for setting of Hearbs, *March*, and the beginning of *April* is best: And those Hearbs which spring out of the ground in *February*, must be set in *February*.

CHAP. XXVII.

Here followeth the ordering of the Kitchen Garden, for Plants, Hearbs, Roots, &c. And first for Cucumbers, Pumpions, Musk-millions, Cabbages, and Gilly-flowers.

IN the midst of *April*, or in the beginning of *May* (as the Moon shall happen to be in the wane) dig a ditch about a yard deep, and

and lay some three quarters of a yard of Horse dung therein ; then cover the dung over a foot thick with good earth, laying your seeds along on the earth dry, and cover them an inch thick with light earth, and every night (untill *May* be past) cover them with a wet cloth or straw, to keep away the frost, and uncover them in the day time : And note, that when the Cucumber hath three leaves, you may then remove them to other places, if you please. The Pumpkin seeds should be set a finger deep in the earth ; and the Cabbages should be removed when they are a handfull high.

Parsnep seeds may be sown in *October*, in the wane of the Moon ; but if they prove not, sow more seeds in *February* following ; and to make the roots the bigger and fairer, in dry weather tread down the tops and leaves of them.

Carrots are to be sown in the latter end of *April*, or the beginning of *May*.

Turneps groweth best in a sandy earth, and should be sown at the time that *Carrots* are: But if you will have them for Lent, sow them in *August*, at the wane of the Moon.

Onyons must have a rank fat ground half dung, sow them in *February* ; you may sow *Onyons* seeds, and *Lettice* seeds, and *Radish* seeds mingled together in one plot, for *Sallers* at the same time in a hot ground : set *Onyons* for *Scallions*, and to seed in *October*.

Garlike desireth a temperate ground, not too ranck, and it is good setting it in *February* or *October*.

Leeks liketh a rank ground, and would be sowed in *October*.

Radish desireth such ground as the *Onyon* doth, sow it in *February*, and all Summer, every moneth before *Woodseer*, in the wane of the Moon for fear of seeding, and you shall have them alwaies fresh and young ; but after *Woodseer* you may sow them at any time of the Moon.

Skerrots must be set in the wane, about the latter end of *September*, or beginning of *October* ; for all roots should be sowed in the wane of the Moon.

Lettice sown in *August* will live all Winter, but if you sow them in *March*, they will be so bitter that they cannot be eaten.

Parsley should be sowed about the beginning of *August*, and it will be fresh in the spring of the year, and it loveth the shade : The seeds of *Parsley* and *Marjarom* will lye six weeks in the ground before they come up.

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Isop may be sown in seeds in *April*, but they will not last; the roots that are young are good to set, but the slips are best.

Marigolds may be sown in *August* for the spring, you may remove the Plants about two inches long, they will grow the bigger.

Alexanders is sowed in *March* or *April*, you may remove the roots, and they will grow the next year.

Borage and *Buglas* are sowed in the spring, and dyeth that year.

Succory and *Endive* are sowed in *March* or *April*, remove them before the spindle, and they will be better.

Penny-royal, the roots parted, or the branches set into the ground, being moist will grow.

Mints, either the roots set, or the branches being cut in divers peeces and set in the earth, being wet will prosper.

Savory sowed in the spring commonly dyeth, but being removed it will live in Winter.

Tyme is sowed or set in the Spring, and both seeds, Slips, and roots will grow, keep it from seeding, and it will last threr or four years.

Tansie may be sowed in *March* or *April*, the roots being removed wil prosper wel.

Bloodwort may be sowed in the Spring, or the roots being new set wil last long.

Dandelion may be sowed in *March* or *April*, and may be ordered as the former.

Sage is best to be set in Slips in *April* or *May*, if you would have it last long, suffer it not to seed, but if you please you may sow the seeds in the spring.

Cardus Benedictus must be sowed in the spring, for it wil dye in Winter.

Wormwood is best to be set in Slips, it will last three or foure years.

Clary is to be sown in the spring, it seeds the second yeare and then dies.

Fennel may be sown in the spring or fall, or you may set the roots, it will continue many years.

Sweet Marjoram may be sown in *April*, but they wil dye in winter, but if you set the Slips they will prosper.

Artichokes come of young Plants taken from an old stock ; the best time to plant them is in *March* or *April*, two dayes before the full Moon, (yet some plant them in *August*;) Set no plants, if you may have choice, but those which have the bottom knobs whole, neither pluck any plant from the stock till it be strong; and if the bottom knobs be pulled off and broken, it will hardly grow. And when you would take the Plants from the stock, dig the earth away half a foot deep round about the stock, and pull the earth clean from the stock; then thrust your thumbs between the stock and the Plant, and slide them off, keeping the bottom whole and unbroken. When you would set them, take a Spade and dig a hole, into which put straw ashes mingled with earth wel wet with water; and then make a hole a little deeper where you will set them, spreading the roots of the plants, and put the wet stoffe to them very close, and cover it an inch with dry earth, setting them no deeper then they grew in the ground before: And let them be set some two foot one from the other in rows, placing the next row against the middle of the other; also, when you water your young *Artechokes*, make make a trench about them, wetting the ground temperately, not dirt wet, nor wet not the leaves, or any part of them above ground: After raine, when the earth dryeth again, tread the earth close to the young Plants, that the wind get not to their roots.

The ground which *Artechokes* loveth, is a fat warm earth, that hath been made fat with dung turned to present earth, for dung of it self is too hot, breeding wormes, which will spoile the roots; and they desire to enjoy the presence of the Sun all day, and be sure to weed them wel. You must gather your *Artechokes* (cutting them almost a foot from the ground) when their top beginneth to open a little; and with your foot break off the stalk left on the ground, treading it aside on both sides, about the latter end of *August*; it will breake off at a joynt at the ground, then take away the stalk, and pul away all the leaves at the roots: The stalks being so broken, cast a little earth on the top of the root, and this will mak it shoot out again with young, which by *October* following will be great and strong-leaved; And these be the good plants which you must set in the Spring: And note, that the two leaves next before the strong Plant, set about the middle of *April*, will beare as soon as the plant set in *February*. And if you mean to have great and good *Artechokes*, suffer but one to grow upon each stalk from the root

Pease and *Beanes* for the Garden must have their seed changed every yeare, if not, the increase will be very smal, and grow lesse and lesse, for in three yeares, the great Rounseval, and great Bean will be no bigger then the wild ones, do what you can to your ground, if you set or sow them which grew there before; and so likewise it is with Corn, if the seed be not changed.

If you set *Pease* in *February*, set them an inch and a half deep, but if you set them in *March* or *April*, set them but an inch deep; but be sure you set them in the wane of the Moon, some six or seven dayes before the change, or else you will have a great Cod, and but smal *Pease*; and let them be set some eight inches asunder: And to have *Pease* long, and have them often, set them in several plots, some in *February*, some in *March*, and others in *April*: A quart of *Pease* will serve to set a good plot of ground; *Pease* and *Beanes* will prosper well being set under any Trees; and being sown in temperate wet weather, they will appear above ground in ten or twelve dayes, but being set in cold weather, it will be a moneth, or longer before they will appear.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Expert and certaine rules, for the sowing, planting and setting of most delectable Flowers and Hearbs in use, for adorning a Summer Garden, or Garden of pleasure and delight

THe life of man in this world is but a thraldom, when the Sences are not pleased; and what rarer object can there be on earth, (the motions of the Celestial bodies excepted) then a beu-
tisfull and Odoriferous Garden plat Artificially composed, where he may read and contemplate on the wonderfull works of the great Creator, in Plants and Flowers; for if he observeth with a judicial eye, and a serious judgement their variety of Colours, Sents, Beauty, Shapes, Interlacing, Enamiling, Mixture, Turnings, Windings, Embosments, Operations and Vertues, it is most admirable to behold, and meditate upon the same. But now to my Garden of Flowers and sweet Hearbs, and first for the Rose.

Roses are of several sorts and Colours, as White, Red, Damask, Province, Musk and Sweet-bryer, &c. Of all the Flowers in the

Garden, this is the chief for beauty and sweetness: Rose-trees are commonly planted in a plot by themselves, (if you have roome enough) leaving a pretty space betwixt them for gathering: Now for to get and set your plants, you must do thus, In the latter end of *January*, *February*, or beginning of *March*, (at the increase of the Moon,) go to some old Rose-trees, (but not too old) and you shall find long young Suckers or Branches, which spring up from the root of the tree the last year; dig a hole so deep, that you may cut away those Suckers close to the root, (but take heed of wounding the tree,) then fill up the hole again with earth very close and hard; These Suckers must be your plants for young Trees, If the Suckers have too many branches cut them away, also the tops of them, and they will take root the better: Then where you intend to set them, dig holes in good ground at least a foot deep, and set them a good depth, treading in the earth hard about them, leaving a little trench neer them for watering, till they have taken root: Your Provast Roses wil bear the same year you set them. You may if you please, plant Strawberies, Primroses, and Violets amongst your Rose-trees, and they wil prosper very wel.

Gilly-flowers, Carnations, or *July-flowers*, (so called, because in *July* they are in their prime and glory;) these for beauty and scent are next the Rose; they are of several curious Colours, and smelleth like to Cloves, and therefore of some are termed Clove-*July-flowers*; these are to be set of young Slips without shanks, taken from the old body or root; and when you set them, leave one joynt (next to the leaf) at the top of the ground, so that the ground be above the top of the middle joynt, for if you set any part of the leaves within the ground, your *Gilly-flower* heads wil never prove. Earthen pots are good, which have holes in or neer the bottom, in which pots plant your *July-flowers*, and in dry weather, twice a week in the Summer time set them in a Tub of water for three hours, or more, but let no water come to the top of the pot, but the rain, the pot wil suck up sufficient moisture at the bottom holes; you need never take in your pots but in frost.

*Stock-*July-flowers** are very sweet, and are of several Colours, they seed plentifully, which you may sow, otherwise you may set the Slips, and they wil prosper very wel.

*Wall-*July-flowers**, or *Wal-flowers*, usually growing on Walls; for they delight to grow in Lime or Morter, they wil sometimes seem

seem dead in Summer, and be green and bear flowers in Winter, they beare store of seed, which you may sow or set the Slips; If you wil have them grow upon a wall, dig little holes between the bricks or stones with an old knif, and put in the seeds and they wil grow there.

Tulips are very beautiful flowers, but have no sent, they adorn a Garden wel, or the house; their roots are like Onyons, which you must set in *January* if there be no frost; and after they have done bearing, about *Michaelmas* take up the roots out of the ground, which wil be double, and keep them dry in a Box or Paper against the next year.

Primroses, so called, being the first flower in the spring, they are very sweet, growing both single and double; when the roots grow too great, in the spring part them in two, or three parts, and set them again, though they be flowered they wil grow.

Cowslips are dainty sweet flowers, they grow both single and double, if the roots grow broad, you may sever them as you did the Primrose.

Violets is a timely flower, and very sweet, you must get some few roots and set them in the spring, the roots wil soon grow and spread themselves abundantly.

Harts-ease or *Pansies*, they are in shape almost like a Violet, they shed their seeds and dye, but come thick up the next spring.

Lavender is wonderous sweet both leaf and flower, the Slips are best to be twined and set about *Michaelmas*.

Daffadowndillies is a timely flower, good for shew, their roots will grow double as the Tulip, which being parted must be new set.

Marigolds shew pleasant, and a reasonable sent, you may sow them of seeds, or set young Plants.

Daseys be red, white, and mingled Colours, they do make a pretty shew in a Garden in the spring, their roots growing too thick or broad, are to be parted, and new set.

Flower-de-luce sheweth wel in a Garden, the roots are to be severed and new set, which being dryed smelleth sweet.

Lillies that are red shew pleasantly, but have no sent, their roots grow as Garlike double (but bigger) which being parted and new set, wil grow again.

White Lillies, their roots are not like the red, yet they must

must bee parted, the flower hath a very sweet sent.

Turks-Caps, they are almost in Colour like the red Lilly, and their roots are to be parted, and set as the Lilly.

Groenusses must be used and set as the Tulip, if you set it in your Borders, it will make a pretty shew in the spring.

Lupines commeth of seeds set in *April* or *March*, it beareth a dainty flower, and the green leaves are of a strange shape, it beareth Cods like small Beanes, in which are the seed.

Holly-hocks are white and red, you may sow them of seeds, or plant the root.

Pyonie must have the roots parted and set, the green leaves spreadeth very broad, it beareth a great beautifull red flower, bigger then a Rose.

Monks-hood is a very pretty shaped flower, it must be sowed of seed in the spring.

French-mallows maketh a handsome shew, they are to be sowed of seed in the spring.

Poppey hath a very faire flower, and of a pretty colour, it must be sowed of seeds in the spring.

Saffron flowereth about *Michaelmas* when other flowers fade; it is to be set of roots, which ought to be removed every third year about *Midsummer*.

Batchelers Buttons come of seed sowed in the spring, or the roots may be planted.

Sweet-Sisley hath a pleasant sent, you may sow the seeds, or part the roots and set them.

Rosecampions may likewise be sowed of seed, or the roots planted.

Flwers of the Sun groweth very high, and beareth a great yellow Flower as big as the crown of a hat, it openeth and shutteth with the Sun (as the Marigold) the seeds must be set in *February* or *March* about half a finger deep.

Strawberies are white, red, and green; but the best Strawberies are gathered out of the wood, which have roots wel bearded; set them in *January*, *February*, or in *August*, three inches one from the other, in the beginning of the last quarter of the Moon; it is good planting them among your Rose-trees (as is said) for they naturally delight to grow in shady places.

CHAP. XXIX.

Here followeth the order of sowing and setting of green and sweet hearbs for the Summer Garden.

Angelica groweth high and broad, and lasteth long, you may sow it of seeds in the Spring, or the roots may be removed after the first year.

Louage groweth much like to Angelica, and is to be ordered in the like kind.

Fennel is to be sowed of seeds, or the roots set either in the spring or fall.

Annyseeds commeth of seeds sowed, but it dyeth the first year, and so doth Coriander.

Elicampagne may be sown of seeds, or divide the root and set, this hearb will endure long.

Isop may be sowed of seeds, or you may part the roots, or set the Slips.

Tyme may be sowed of Seeds in April, the roots may be parted, or set Slips.

Savory is to be sowed of seeds in April, and will hardly grow in Winter, unlesse the roots be removed.

Mints, peeces of the roots new set, or the stalks being cut in severall peeces, will prosper very wel, being set in moist ground.

Penny-royal is to be ordered as the Mints, it is good to set in the edges of your beds, or Borders, so are Daffies.

Camomel is also good for the edges of Borders, and it may be set in banks to sit on, either the roots parted, or the peeces set into the ground wil grow.

Cast-mary may be sowed of seeds, or the roots parted and set in March is best.

Fetherfew is to be sowed of seeds in March or April.

Oculus Christi is best to be sowed of seeds, or you may remove the young Plants, and new set them.

Sage may be sowed of seeds, but the best way is to set the Slips in the spring.

Tansie may be sowed of the seeds in the spring, or you may remove the roots.

Herb of Grace, or Rue, the best waie is to set it of Slips, is green most part of the year, and thrives best in the shade. *Sothern-wood* is to be ordered as the Rue.

Marjoram is to be sowed of Seeds in April, and the Slips are to be set in July.

Dutch-Box groweth green most part of the year, it is prettie for Works or Borders; you may part the Roots and set them.

Rosemarie is a tender herb, it is best setting of it in April; or in the end of March you must set such as hath no blossoms, and as you take it from the branch; and by no means do not slice or tear your Slips, but cut them off a little from the bodie, leaving some few leaves behinde on the piece, and then it will grow again, otherwise it hurteth the bodie, and it will never grow there again.

CHAP. XXX.

To have a wall of Rosemary of a great height quickly.

BEfore you set your Rosemary Slips in April, or March, wrap the bottom end, or slip with Clay, about the bignesse of a walnut, and so put it into the ground, and it will grow the better: And about *Midsummer* following, take it up again, being well rooted, or otherwise get some that is rooted out of some other Garden, though it be half a yard (or more) in length, then make close to your wall (where you intend to plant your Rosemary) a trench, of what length you please, and about a foot deep, and as much in breadth: In this trench set your Rosemary Roots; then fill the trench with water almost to the top, and put in your earth by little and little: in this manner you may remove a good pretty Tree in May, (which is late to remove any tree.) In this sort I have set Rosemary, which in two years hath spread and covered a Wall, and grown almost two yards in height. I have also known Bowers and Arbours made all of Rosemary, which was wondrous sweet and pleasant.

Bay-trees wil come of the Bay-berry being set in the spring, or you may plant the young Suckers which spring from the root.

Honeysuckles or *Woodbine*, you may get them in Woods or Hedges in the fields, but dig deep enough to have their roots, prune them, and plant them against a Wall or Pale, which will yeild a most com-

comfortable sent; these must be taken up and planted, in *January*, *February*, or beginning of *March*.

Hedges, or *Quick-sets* in your Garden, may be made either with the Suckers of Gooseberries, Currans, Privet, or Haythorn, and planted in *January* or *February*, at the increase of the Moon.

Eglantine, or *Sweet-bryer*, is to be set of Suckers also, and in those moneths as the former; they will grow of the red Hips which they beare, but it will be long before they come to any bigness.

In *August*, four dayes after the change, or three dayes before the full Moon, cut all your Hearbs within a handfull of the ground, then will they get head against Winter, and it will preserve them the better from hard weather; and in the end of *September*, sift earth or good mould upon them, to cover the roots well, otherwise the frost and rain will beat the earth from their roots, that your hearbs will be in danger of killing. And such Hearbs as you intend to keep against winter, cut often, to keep them from seeding, (for seeding doth kill most hearbs) and so they will live the better in winter: Also, cut your hearbs seldom in the wane of the Moon.

To have your Flowers great, remove them once in three yeares, the second or third day before the full Moon, and so plant them in *August*, as in *March*, the weather being warm and the ground wet. Also, the tops of the leaves set in *April* or *May*, the ground being wet will grow.

To dry hearbs for Broth, or for Chests.

Dry them in Platters in the Sunne in *August* in their Flowers, as winter Savory, Tyme, Marjoram, Penny-royal, Mints, Balme, Rosemary tops, Marygolds, Lavender, Rose-leaves, &c. Gather them as you dry them, when you see the morning fair and hot, and the hearbs dry.

CHAP. XXXI.

The laudable instructions of the wife, in the gathering and preserving of the great number of Kitchen hearbs and roots, with the times aptest for the like doing by all flowers, dainty hearbs, and roots to the use of Physicke.

THe best and worthiest roots of hearbs, for the more part, to be gathered in apt places when the leaves are beginning to fall off, and the fruits or seeds already shed, so that the season be faire: for done in a rainie time, thy roots be caused the weaker, and filled with rude moisture.

The flowers in like manner are to be gathered, as the Borage Buglosse, and all others of like sort when they be wholly opened, and before they feeble, except the flowers of the Rose, and Jacemine, which ought to be gathered for the better and longer keeping, before they be much, or rather but little opened.

The leaves and whole hearbs are to be gathered, when these be come to their full growth and perfection.

The fruits, as the Mellone, Cucumber, Cytrone, and Gourd, when these appear yellow, and become to their perfect growth and perfection.

The seeds in like condition are to be gathered, when they be well ripened, and before the seeds shed on the earth, but those which remaine after the hearbs thorow dried, ought to be rubbed forth with the hands, and kept unto the time of sowing.

Here remembring that the seeds ought to be gathered in a clear season, and in the wane of the Moon.

And this for a general rule observe, that all those to be gathered, as the hearbs, flowers, roots, fruits, and seeds are to be done in a faire and dry season, and in the decrease of the Moon.

The hearbs which the owner mindeth to preserve, are afore to be clean picked and clensed, and dried in the shaddow, being a place open towards the South, not moist and free from smoke, and dust.

These after are to be put in Leather bags, rather then into Canvas, the mouths at the hanging up fast tied, and into wooden boxes of the Box-tree, to the end the hearbs may not lose their proper

ver-

vertue, as we see those persons to do, which preserve dainty hearbs for the winter time. So that the Apothecaries in mine opinion are very negligent, which hang up the Physick hearbs in their open shops and ware-houses, through which the vertue of these not only breath away, but the hearbs charged and clagged with dust, copwebs, dung of flies, and much other filth.

The Flowers ought not to be dried in the Sunne, nor in that shadow caused by the Sun at noon, nor in any chamber or high place above, forasmuch as these through their softness and tenderness do lightly of light occasion, breath away their proper vertue, but especially through the sharpe heat of the Sun, and heat of the aire, unlesse it be our Rose of the Garden, which to be preserved for a long time, requireth to be dryed in a high place, standing open to the Sun at noon, or that the Sun beames enter unto, and yet touch not the Rose leaves.

The better way for drying flowers, is to lay them in a temperate and darke place, free from moisture, smoke, and dust, and to stirre them to and fro, that these in the drying corrupt not, but to be either close kept in bagges, or continually covered over well, that these in the meane time lose not their colour, nor natural favour.

After being wel dryed, these ought to be close stopped in a glazed earthen vessel.

The finer seed are to be preserved in the leather bags, or in earthen vessels, having very narrow mouthes, or else in glasse bottles, or gally glasses very wel stopped.

But the seeds of the Onions, Chibols, and Leekes, as also of the Poppy, are to be preserved in the huskes and heads.

For the preserving of roots, the owner ought to learn and exercise two meanes, the one for keeping them fresh, and the other for the round roots, as the Navew, Radish, Carrot, and others of like sort, and for to preserve them drie.

The way and meanes to keep and preserve roots fresh, is to bury them in a Sellar, in either Gravell or Sand, well turned upon them, or in a Garden ground reasonably deep digged, even so deep as the Gardener doth for the Radish and Navew in the Earth, to enjoy the commodity of them for the greater part of the Winter: to preserve roots dry, the owner or Gardener (after the plucking of roots out of the earth) ought to wash them

very clean with Conduit or Spring water, after to cut away all the small and hairy roots; which done, to dry them in a shadow place free from the beames of the Sunne, as being somewhat dark, if so be these are slender and thin of rinde, as be the roots of the Fennel, Succory, Parcely, Endive, Borrage, Buglosse, Sperage, and sundry others like, : but if the roots be thick of rinde, of a grosse essence and bigge, then may the owner lay them to dry in the Sunne at Noonday, as the root of Gentiane, the Earth Apple, Brionic, Raponticke, *Aristolochia*, or any others like.

After that these be well dried, and like prepared, ought the owner to hang them up in some Garret or open room a high, being sweet and dry (through the Sunnes daily shining on the place at noon) or open to the North, where nothing damaged by smoke, nor dust, nor that the Sun beames may harm in any manner, even as that ancient and singular Physitian *Hippocrates* instructeth, who willeth the hearbs, flowers, and roots, so wel fresh as dry, not to be bestowed in any manner, in an open place, to be dried of the wind, but rather close stopped in Glasses, Earthen pots, and square boxes of wood, to the end that these lose not their vertue, which otherwise they might soon do by lying open to the wind.

All the field plants, flowers, and roots, are stronger in nature, but in substance inferiour to the Garden plants, &c.

Among the wild plants, those growing on the mountaines or high hills, do excell the other in property.

Among all plants those also are of a stronger nature, which shall be of a livelier colour, better tast and savour.

The force besides of plants do indure (for the more part) unto two or three years.

The hearbs which a man would use for the Kitchin, ought rather to be gathered with a Knife, somewhat above the earth, when these are shut up unto their perfect growth, as the Beets, Succory, Arach, Borrage, Marigold, Colewort, Endive, Clary, Rocket, Bassill, Marjoram, Lettice, Parcely, Mercury, and many others.

When the owner mindeth to use certain hearbs; hot of quality, he ought to gather them for the more part, rather fresh then dry; but if his intent be rather to heat lesser, then seeing the moisture of the green, doth much mitigate the heat consisting in it, for that cause is he willed rather to gather the hearbs for Physick before they begin to alter their colour.

This

This for a general rule note, that all flowers, hearbs, and roots, ought carefully to be gathered in a dry faire season, and not in cloudy, misty, nor rainy weather. The roots beside are not to be gathered, but after the fall of the leaves, and those especially from the middle of *September*, unto the beginning of the moneth of *November*. But flowers are chiefly to be gathered from the middle of the moneth of *May*, unto the beginning of *July*, and after.

And for the fruits of sundry hearbs, these properly are to be gathered, according to the diversity of the hearbs.

CHAP. XXXII.

The worthy remedies and secrets availing against Snailles, Canker wormes, the long bodied Mothes, Garden fleas, and Earth wormes, which vitiate and gnaw, as well the pot-hearbs, as trees and fruits.

There is none so dul of eye-sight (as I beleeeve) who not thorowly perceiveth and seeth, how that the Garden riches be diversly annoyed, and harmed by divers creeping worms and beasts, as wel above as under the earth, and that through the same occasion, often procured to feeble and wast, and unlesse speedy remedies shall be exercised, that these in the end do fall down and perish.

For the pestilent company of these increase, and are seen many times to be so many or great in number, that by no devised meanes, neither by fire nor Iron Engin (from the Garden grounds or fields, in which these once shal be lodged or abiding) can either be driven away or destroyed: therefore I shal do herein a most grateful matter (as I suppose) both to Husbandmen and Gardeners, if against this pestiferous annoyance and destruction, I shal utter and teach those worthy remedies, that both the ancient and latter men by great skil invented, and noted in their learned works.

From words to come unto the matter, I think it time to treat: And first, that singular *Africanus* among the Greek writers of Husbandry reporteth, that Garden plants and roots may wel be purged and red of the harmfull wormes, if their dens or deep holes be smoked, the winde aiding, with the dung of the Cow or Oxe burned.

That

That worthy *Pliny* in his first book of Histories writeth, that if the owner or Gardener sprinkleth the pure mother of the oyle Olive without any salt in it, doth also drive the wormes away, and defend the plants and hearbs from being gnawne of them. And if they shal cleave to the roots of the plants, through malice or breeding of the dung, yet this weedeth them clean away. The plants or hearbs wil not after be gnawn or harmed by Garden Fleas, if with the naturall remedy, as with the hearb Rocket, the Gardener shal bestow his beds in many places.

The Coleworts and all pot herbs are greatly defended from the gnawing of the Garden Fleas, by Radish growing among them. And the worthy *Anatolius* in his Greek instructions of Husbandry affirmeth the like, so that some bitter fitches be also bestowed with the Radish in beds. And this seed committed in bed with the Radish and Rape, doth greatly availe, as the ancient witness of experience. The eager or sharp Vinegar doth also prevaile, tempered with the juyce of Henbane, and sprinkled on the Garden fleas. To these, the water in which the hearb *Nigella Romana* shal be steeped for a night and sprinkled on the plants, as the Greek *Pamphilus* reporteth, doth like prevaile against the Garden fleas.

It from creeping things the Gardener would defend the seeds committed to the earth, from being gnawn or harmed, let him steep those seeds for a night (as I afore uttered) before the sowing in the juyce of the Sengreen or Houseleek, which seeds also the Gardener shal preserve ungnawn, if he bestow of them in the shel of that Snaile, which I suppose to be the same, named the Tortuise, as the former Author *Anatolius* writeth: in which place I may not omit the same practise of the skilful *Palladius Rutilius*, who reporteth, that the noisome vermine or creeping things wil not breed of the pot hearbs, if the Gardener shal before the committing to the earth, dry all the seeds in the skinne of the Tortuise, or sow the hearb Mint in many places of the Garden, especially among the Coleworts. The bitter Fitch and Rocket (as I before uttered) bestowed among the pot hearbs, so that the seeds be sown in the first quarter of the Moon, do greatly availe us: as unto the Canker and Palmer wormes belongeth, which in many places worke great injury both to the Gardens and Vines, may the owner or Gardener drive away with the Figge tree ashes sprinkled on them and the hearbs.

There

There be some which sprinckle the plants and hearbs with the Lie made of the Fig-tree ashes, but it destroyes the worms, to strew (as experience reporteth) the ashes alone on them.

There be others which rather wil to plant or sow that big Onion, named in Latin *Scilla* or *Squilla* here and there in beds, or hang them in sundry places of the Garden.

Others also wil, to fix river Crevisses with nailes in many places of the Garden, which if they shall yet withstand or contend with all these remedies, then may the Gardener apply to exercise this device, in taking the Ox or Cow Urine, and the mother of oyle Olive, which after the wel mixing together, and heating over the fire, the same be stirred about until it be hot, and when through cold, this mixture shall be sprinkled on the pot hearbs and trees, doth marvellously prevaile, as the skilful *Anatolius* of experience reporteth.

The singular *Pliny* in his practises uttereth, that those harmful worms, touched with bloody rods, are likewise driven away.

The worthy *Palladius Rutilius* reporteth, that if the owner or Gardener burn great bundles of the Garlike blades without heads dried, through all the Allies of the Garden, and unto these the dung of Backes added, that the favour of the smoke (by the help of the wind) may be driven to many places, especially to those where they most abound and swame, and the Gardener shall see so speedy a destruction, as is to be wondred at.

The worthy *Pliny* of great knowledge reporteth, that these may be driven from the pot hearbs, if the bitter Fitch seeds be mixed and sown together with them, or to the branches of tree, Crevisses hanged up by the hornes in many places, doth like prevaile. These also are letted from increasing, yea they in heaps presently gathered are destroyed, as the Grecks report of observation, if the Gardener by taking certain Palmer or Canker worms out of the Garden next adjoyning, shal seeth them in water with Dil, and the same being thorow cold, shal sprinkle on the hearbs or trees, that the mixture may wet and soke thorow the nests, even unto the young ones, cleaving together, that they may tast thereof, wil speedily dispatch them. But in this doing, the Gardener must be very wary, and have an attentive eye, that none of the mixture fall on his face or hands. Besides these, the owner or Gardener may use this remedy certain, and easily prepared, if about the big armes of trees, or stems of the hearbs, he kindle and burn the stronger Lime and Brimstone together:

gether : or if the owner make a smoke with Mushromes growing under the Nut-tree, or burn the hoofs of Goats, or the gūn *Galbanum*, or else make a smoke with the Harts horn, the wind aiding, by blowing towards them.

There be also some which infuse the Vine ashes in water for three daies, with which they after sprinkle abundantly, both the hearbs and trees. Many besides make soft the seeds, steeped before their committing to the earth, in the Lie made of the Fig asher.

The Husbandmen and Gardeners in our time have found out this easie practise, being now common every where, which is on this wise ; that when these, after showers of raine are copen into the warm Sun, or into places standing against the Sun, may early in the morning shake either their fruits and leaves of the pot herbs, or the boughs of the trees, for these are yet stiffe through the cold of the night, are procured of the same the lightlier and sooner to fall, nor able after to recover up again, so that the Palmer worms thus lying on the ground, are then in a readinesse to be killed of the Gardener.

If the owner mind to destroy any other creeping things noyous to hearbs and trees, (which *Palladius* and *Rutilius* name, both Hearb and Lecke wasters) then let him hearken to this invention and device of the Greek *Diophanes*, who willeth to purchase the maw of a Wether sheep new killed, and the same as yet full of his excremental filth, which lightly cover with the earth in the same place, where these most haunt in the Garden ; for after two dayes, shall the Gardener find there that the Moths with long bodies, and other creeping things shal be gathered in divers companies to the place right over it, which the owner shall either remove and carry further, or dig and bury very deep in the same place, that they may not after arise or come forth ; which when the Gardener shal have exercised the same but twice or thrice, he shall utterly extinguish, and quite destroy all the kinds of creeping things that annoy and spoile the Garden plants. The Husbandmen in *Flanders* arme the stocks, and compasse the bigger armes of their trees with wisps of straw handsomely made, and fastned or bound about, by which the Palmer worms are constrained to creep up to the tops of the trees and there staied, so that as it were by snares and engins laid, these in the end are either driven away, or thus in their way begun, are speedily or soon after procured to turn back again. As unto the remedies

medies of the Snailles particularly belongeth, these may the Gardener likewise chase from the Kitchen hearbs, if he either sprinkle the new mother of the oyle Olive, or soot of the Chimney on the hearbs, as if he bestowed the bitter fitch in beds among them, which also availeth against other noisom worms and creeping things, as I afore uttered, that if the Gardener would possesse a green and delectable Garden, let him then sprinkle diligently all the quarters, beds, and borders of the Garden, with the mixture of water, and powder of Fenny-Greek tempered together, or set upright in the middle of the Garden, the whole bare head without flesh of the unchast Asse, as I before wrote.

That worthy man *Julius Fronto*, reporteth that all Kitchen hearbs may greatly be holpen, if among them the hearb Rocket shall either be sown or planted. But an intollerable injury shall be wrought to the Husbandly Gardener, if the Goose dung dissolved in brine, be sprinkled on the Kitchen hearbs, as these worthy writers *Democritus*, *Fronto*, and *Damageron* in their chosen precepts of the Greek Husbandry left noted to our age.

CHAP. XXXIII.

The skilful inventions and helps against the Garden Moles, Ants, Gnats, Flies, and Frogges, everting, harming and wasting, as well Kitchen hearbs, as trees and fruits.

FOrasmuch as the Moles in many places of Garden grounds through their casting up, and hollowing of the same, the seeds afore bestowed in beds they on such wise uncover, and the plants in like manner turn up, and unbare of earth, to the great grief and paine of the careful Gardener, in daily renuing and repairing of their former labours, for that cause hath he just occasion to travel and busie himself in searching out, & devising by all skilful means, in what manner he may surest and best prevaile against this harmful blind beast. And that I may do a most grateful matter to all Gardeners in the same, I wil here utter all such singular practises, as either the worthy Greeks or Latins have uttered and noted to be available against them.

First, the skilful *Pomponius* hath left in a writing, that if the Gardener

denier shall make hollow a big Nut, or bore a hollow hole into some sound piece of wood being narrow, in filling the one or the other with Rosen, Pitch, Chaffe, and Brimstone, of each so much as shall suffice to the filling of the Nut, or hollow hole in the wood, which thus prepared in a readiness, stop every where with diligence all the goings forth, and breathing holes of the Mole, that by those the fuming smoke in no manner may issue out, yet so handle the matter, that one mouth and hole be onely left open, and the same so large, that wel the Nut or Vessel kindled within, may be laid within the mouth of it, whereby it may take the wind of the one side, which may so send, in the favour both of the Rosen and Brimstone into the hollow Tombe, or resting place of the Mole: by the same practise so workmanly handled, in filling the holes with the smoke, shall the owner or Gardener either drive quite away all the Moles in that ground, or finde them in short time dead.

There be some that take the white Neeswort, or the rind of *Cynocrambes* beaten and farced, and with the Barly Meale and Egges finely tempered together, they make both Cakes and Pasties wrought with Wine and Milk, and those they lay within the Moles denne or hole. *Albertus* of worthy memory reporteth, that if the owner or Gardener closeth or diligently stoppeth the mouths of the Mole-holes with the Garlike, Onyon, or Leek, shall either drive the Moles away, or kill them through the strong favour, striking or breathing into them. Many there be, which to drive away these harmful Moles, do bring up young Cats in their Garden ground, and make tame Weasels, to the end that either of these, through the hunting after them, may so drive away this pestiferous annoyance, being taught to watch at their straight passages and mouths of the holes tomming forth. Others there be also which diligently fill and stop up their holes with the red Okar or Ruddel, and juyce of the wild Cucumber, or sow the seeds of *Palma Christi*, being a kind of *Satyrian* in beds, through which they wil not after cast up, nor tarry thereabout. But some exercise this easie practise in taking a live Mole, and burning the powder of Brimstone about him, being in a deep earthen pot, through which he is procured to cry, all others in the mean time as they report, are moved to resort thithes. There are some besides, which lay silk snares at the mouth of their holes. To the simple Husbandmen may this easie practise of no cost suffice,

lice, in setting down into the earth a stiffe rod or green branch of the Elder tree. The worthy *Pliny* which hath left to memory skilful practises reporteth, that the mother of the Oile Olive alone, sprinckled on the heap of Pismires or Ants, killeth them. This Author also writeth, that the Pismires are wicked annoyers to trees, which the Gardener or Husbandman (saith he) may force to forsake and leave, if he strike the nether parts of the trees round about with the powder of the Ruddel, and Liquid Pitch or Tare mixed together and hang also by the place, the fish named of the worthy *Rutilius* after the Greek writers of Husbandry, *Coracinnus*, and of *Ruellius*, *Granulum*, for on such wise handled, they will resort and gather all into one place, whereby the Husbandly Gardener may the speedier destroy them. Others there be, which with the power of the Lupines and oyle Olive tempered together, do besrike the lower parts of the trees and plants, for the letting of them in creeping up. Many kill them, as I aforeuttered, with the onely Mother Oile Olive. The skilful Neapolitane *Rutilius* reporteth, that if the great company of Pismires or Ants have deep holes in the Garden ground, those may the owner chase away, or kill in the ground by stopping the mouthes of the holes, with the heart of an Owle. If they creep abroad, then sift all the Allies where these runne with bright asher, or else score the ground thick together with the red Okar or white Chalk, or make long strikes with oyle on the earth. Further he writeth, that the husbandly Gardener may drive away Pismires, if on the mouthes of their holes he sprinckle the powder of Organy and Brimstone beaten together, or burn the empty shels of snailles, and with the ashes of the same, stop abundantly the mouthes of their dens and holes. In which device, this *Rutilius* omitted the Storax, that of *Paxanius* the Greek, out of whom he borrowed this conclusion, is added. The words of *Paxanius* be on this wise: If the owner, saith he, shall burn certain Ants or Emots in the middle of the Garden, the others of the favour will creep away. To these, it about the mouthes of the Emots holes, the careful Gardener shall smeare the grosser Turpentine, the Emots or Ants wil not after come forth, and these he may expell or drive away from their proper resting place, or dwelling together, if the shelly coverings of Snailles, burned with Storax Calamita, and beaten to powder, or the ashes sifted, he shall after sprinkle on the heape of the Pismires. And the owner shall thorowly destroy

the Ants, if he sprinkle on them the juyce of *Cyrenaicum*, dissolved and wel mixed in Oile. This Author further reporteth, that the Emots wil not creep on the plants or tree, if the husbandly Gardener shall diligently sprinkle the bodies and stems of them, with the powder of the bitter Lupines and mother of Oile, wel mixed or boiled together. The self same matter shall the Gardener performe, if he compasse their holes with white and clear wool or bombast, or that he marke on the ground long strikes, or forme round circles with white Chalk or red Okar, all those waies especially that these most often haunt, or compasse their holes with Organy, as I afore uttered: for by the like doing, as he affirmeth, the Emots after wil not onely leave the creeping up on the plants, but refuse also to ascend over the rings made with white Chalk about the bodies of trees. There be others which report, that the Emots wil not creep to that hony pot set on the ground, about which the like circles with Chalk or red Okar shall be formed, yea though the same were left uncovered, yet is it known to many, that the Ants are marvellous desirous of honey, and other sweet things.

The skilful Neapolitane *Rutilius* willeth, that the diligent Husbandman anoint or bestrike the stemmes of Plants, and the bodies of trees, with the red Okar, Butter, and liquid Pitch mixed well together. There be certain of the Greek writers of Husbandry, which wil the thicke Ivie Garlands to be bound about the bodies of Trees and Vines, that by the same skilful device, the Ants lodging under the shadow of these, as then pledges, they slay and kill.

There be many which report, that the like may be wrought and done with the Bulls gaule, mother of Oile, and liquid Pitch, smeared about the bodies of trees. The singular *Pliny* reporteth, that the Sea mud or ashes, stopped diligently into the holes, is a most sure remedy against the Emots, so that the places be not moist or watery. But with the surest practise and remedy of all, are the Pismires killed with the hearb *Heliotropium*. Some suppose that the water in which the crude Tile shall be infused for a time, to be enemy to them. The Gardener may drive away Gnats, if he sprinkle on the beds and plants, the decoction of Organy in Vineger, as that skilful *Democritus* in his Husbandry hath noted. To these the owner may sprinkle on the Plants, the infusion of Rue in water, or use the decoction hearb Fleabane, or else make a smoke either with Brimstone,

stone, or Cummine, or the drie Oxe dnnng, or the gumme *Bdellium*. The learned *Pliny* uttereth, that the Gardener may drive these away with the smoke of *Galbanum* burned; and that worthy Neapolitane *Rutilius*, of experience affirmeth, that if the owner either sprinckle the new mother of Oile, or Soot of the Chimney on the plants, it likewise driveth them away. That skilful Greek *Beritius* hath left in writing, how that the Gardener may drive the flies far off with this fearful device, if mixing the powders of the Hellebore or Neefwort, and Orpiment with Milk, the same be sprinckled on the plants and place where the flies most hant, it either hastily driveth them away, or kills them sooner after. The self same wil the common Allum beaten with Organy, and tempered with milk prevaile against the flies: for what plants and hearbs shall be sprinkled with this mixture, will not after be resorted unto, or touched of flies: The Bayberies with the black Neefwort beaten together, and infusing it in milk or water and honey mixed, doth like profit: for this mixture sprinkled on the plants and places where the flies most haunt, doth after as it were by a poyson hastily kill the flies, or otherwise force them to flie speedily away, never to return.

As touching remedies against the Frogges, which in Summer nights are wont to be disquieters to the wearied Husbandmen, through their daily labour, by chirping and loud noise making, let the Husbandman exercise this helpe or secret, borrowed of the skilful Greek *Africanus*, which is on this wise: Set on some bank (saith he) a Lanthorne lighted, or other bright light before them, or on some tree (fast by) so hang a light, that by the brightness of the same light, it may so shine upon them, as if it were the Sunne, which handled on this wise, wil after cause them to leave their chirping and loud noise making: a practise tried by many of latter years.

The skilful Greek *Beritius* reporteth, that if the Husbandman bury in some banck fast by, the gaul of a Goat, the Frogs wil not afterward gather to that place.

CHAP. XXXIV.

The rare practises and secrets, both of the ancient and latter writer of Husbandry against Serpents of the Garden, and any others, venoming as wel men as the Kitchin hearbs, trees, and fruits.

Florentius (a singular and diligent interpreter of the matters of the field) wrote, that Serpents in the Garden ground or elsewhere wil not lodge or abide, if the owner sow or plant in borders about, or in apt corners of the Garden, either the Worm-wood, Mugwort, or Southern-wood, which if these shall some where happen to haunt, then may the Gardener (as he writeth) drive them incontinent forth of the ground, if he make a smoke either with the Lilly roots, Harts horn, or Goats hoofs.

The skilful *Rutilius* uttereth, that all Serpents be forced out of the ground by every fower savour, and stinking smoke, flying abroad with the wind.

The learned *Democritus* affirmeth that the Serpents assuredly do dle, if the Gardener strew or throw Oken leaves on them, or if any spitteth fasting into their mouth gaping or wide open.

The wel practised *Apuleius* writeth, that these stricken but once with a tough reed or willow rod, are mightily astonied, but giving them many strokes do recover and wax strong again. *Tarentinus* (a skilful writer of the Greek Husbandry) denieth that any can be harmed of a Serpent, if the person afore be anointed with the juyce of a Radish, or that he hath eaten of the Radish, which matter *Athenæus* and *Galen*, (with many other worthy Authors) ascribe to the Orenge or Lemon, and they confirm the same with a pleasant History.

The former *Florentius* uttereth another singular practise against Serpents of the Garden, to be wrought after this manner : Lay (saith he) the fat of the Hart in the Garden earth, or else bury the Centory root, or the Geat stone, or else the Eagle, or Kites dung, and the Serpents wil refuse the ground, or at least not come near the place, and every venomous worm wil be driven away, if the Gardener by taking *Nigella*, *Pellitory*, *Galbanum*, of the Harts horn, Hissop, Brimstone, *Peucedanum*, and the Goats hoofs, shall diligently bring these to powder, and infusing the whole for a time in the
strongest

strongest Vinegar, shall after make little balls of the mixture, with which thorow dried cause a savour and a smoke. For through the savour of these matters spered in the aire, all creeping-vermine will either hastily (for the great fear) forsake the ground, or die there incontinent. The same Anthor *Florentius* reporteth, that the Serpents may like be gathered on a heap into an old deep poudring Tub, as fish in a wele or bow net, if the same be deep set about that place of the Garden or Field, where these most lurk and haunt, for after the speedy resorting of these to the brink of it they fall willingly in, not able after to recover themselves out. *Pliny* writing of the withie named *Siler*, reporteth this, that the Serpents refuse both the tree and fruit, for which cause, the Husbandmen made them staves of the wood to carry about with them. But this by a most certain experience or triall, proved and confirmed, that by making a smoke with old shooes burned, the Serpents incontinent speed away, nor these onely flie out of the Garden ground, field, or house, but such as are entred into men, by dead sleep in the Summer, in sleeping open mouthed, or with open mouth, in the field, do like come forth with the said smoke. Which matter *Marcus Gatinaria*, a famous Physitian, confirmeth, who reporteth, that the like happened to a certain man in his time, to whom after infinite medicines and most effectuous remedies were ministred, and none of them prevailed, at the last this imployed, fell out most luckily, and wonderfull of all others, in burning the leathers of old shooes, and receiving both smoke and savour of a Tunnel into the body. For as soon as this hideous beast (which was a mighty Adder) felt the savour of this smoke, he was seen to the standers about to come out at the fundament, to the mighty astonishment and wonder of all the beholders. And this worthy secret easie to be prepared, I thought here good to place, that the same, a like case hapning, might be profitable to every person. But in this place is not to be omitted, that Serpents greatly hate the fire, not for the same cause, that this dulleth their sight, but because the nature of fire is to resist poyson. These also hate the strong savour far flying, which the Garlike and red Onions procure. They love the Savin-tree, the Ivy, and Fenell, as Toads do the Sage, and Snakes the hearb Rocket : but they are mightily displeased and forest hate the Ash-tree, insomuch that the Serpents neither to the morning nor longest evening shadows of it, will draw near, but rather than

the same, and flie far off. As a like matter *Pliny* reporteth, was on a time proved, by inclosing a Serpent, within the larg circle made of green Ash-tree leaves, in the middle of a quick fire made, to the terrour of the Serpent, for that end to prove whether she had rather run over the circle, then draw near to the fire, which nevertheless (the fire kindling more and more) at the last rather crept to the fire, where she perished, then by any meanes would draw near to the circle of the Ash-tree leaves. Yet here learn, the marvellous benignity of nature, which permitteth not the Serpents to come forth of the earth, before the Ash-tree buddeth forth, nor to hide them again, before the leaves fall off. The singular Poet *Virgil* saith, that the smoke made of *Rosen* or *Galbanum*, doth hastily chase and drive the Serpents away.

These hitherto uttered, for the driving away and killing of Serpents. But here was almost forgotten, that the leaves of Fern, do chase away the Serpent: for which cause many skilfull thinke it profitable, either to sow or straw the Fern in such places where the Serpents haunt. The Neapolitane *Rutilius* addeth, that if the leaves of the same be turned, they (with the favour onely) will fly or creep hastily away, yea and force them to change their lodgings, far from the Garden ground or field.

Here a doubt may be made, whether the same be to purpose here to recite, that the worthy *Albertus* reporteth of the round *Aristolochia* with the field Frog, and a certain proportion of writing Inke diligently laboured, and mixed with these, to make the Serpents immediately to quail as dead, if any of the mixture be written withall, and thrown before them.

But I thinke it high time to come unto the remedies, which are both ready and easie to be prepared.

If that any shall be smitten of a Serpent, unlesse he have a Fever, and drinketh a certain quantity of the juyce of Ash leaves, with pleasant white wine, and applyeth also of the fresh leaves to the place bitten, shall in short time see a worthy secret, greatly to be marvelled at, and by happy successe proved of many.

Here briefly to conclude, if the Gardener bestoweth the fresh Elder flowers where the Serpents daily haunt, they will hastily depart the place, yea these by report (artly bestowed in the Garden ground) do in short time destroy the the Mothes, the Canker worms and Palmers breeding in trees.

The other helps and remedies necessary to be uttered in this Chapter, shall in apt places be declared in the second part, where we purpose to treat particularly of most hearbs growing in the Garden.

CHAP. XXXV.

The laudable devises and cunning helps against the Scorpions, Todes, Garden-mise, Weasels, and all other greater beasts, wasting and corrupting as wel the Kitchen hearbs as fruits.

Pliny reporteth, that if slips of the green *Heliotropium*, be set round about the place where the Scorpions frequent, that they will not after creep thence. But if the owner either lay or strew upon the Scorpions, the whole hearb, they incontinent (as he affirmeth) die

That skilfull writer *Diophanes* (in his Greek commentaries of Husbandry) uttereth, and the like many other, that the fresh Radish, either laid or strewed on the Scorpions, killeth them incontinent.

To these, if any anointeth the hands circumspectly with the juyce of the Radish, he may after handle Scorpions, or any other venomous thing without danger.

This Author further addeth, that a smoke made with *Saudaracha* and Butter, or the fat of a Goat, will drive away both them and other venomous things, and by burning one Scorpion, all the other flie forth of the ground.

If any boileth the Scorpion that stung him, or any other in Oile, and anointeth the sore place with the same, it shall greatly avale.

The like commeth to passe, if he may kill and bruise the same on the stinging; but perilous will the same stinging be, if he refraine not the eating of Basil all that day of the stinging. *Florentius* reporteth, that the juyce of the Fig tree leaves dropped on the stinging, mightily availeth.

The learned *Pliny* affirmeth, that the ashes of the Scorpion drunk in Wine (if the fit of the Fever be not upon the person) to be a singular remedy, as the poulder of worms burned, to persons

fons having Worms, or to beasts the like ministred, and any bit-
of a mad Dog, if the haire of the same be burned and drunk, do
greatly availe.

The Toades (as the Greek and Latin professors of Husbandry
write) may be driven forth of the Garden ground, with those re-
medies that the Serpents: for which cause, the remedies and helps
against them to repeat, I think here superfluous.

The Mice (as the learned *Apuleius* writeth) wil in no manner
harm or wast those seeds committed to the earth, which before the
sowing are steeped a time in the gall of an Oxe.

They will be killed in the ground, if the Gardener shall stop
their commings forth with the fresh leaves of *Rhodophanes*.

There be (of the Greek writers of Husbandry) which wil, that
like portions of the wild Cucumber or Henbane, or the bitter Al-
monds and black Nosewort be orderly bruised, and tempered with
Meal, the same after wrought into bals with Oile, to be laid at the
holes of the field and house Mice. *Pliny* writeth, that the seeds (be-
fore the bestowing in the earth) infused either in the gall of a
Weasel, or the ashes of him committed to the earth with seeds, doth
like defend them from being harmed of Mice, yet the plants spring-
ing out of these are greatly disliked, for that they then give the fa-
vour of such a ranck beast, so that the seeds are better commend-
ed to be steeped afore in the gall of an Oxe.

The skilful *Africanus* uttereth, that the Gardener may either
kill or drive away Weasels, if he mixt salt Armoniack with wheat
paste, and lay of the same in such place where these most haunt. O-
thers there be, which wil the careful Gardener to get one alive, and
cutting off both taile and testicles, to let him passe again, for by
that means others (perceiving the like sight) wil depart the place,
the easie experience of which matter, wil after bring a credit to
thee in the same. Por the driving away of the greater beasts, con-
ceive these remedies following, that if the Garder shall water the
seeds bestowed with the old Urine, in which the ordure of a Dog
shall be infused for a time, they shall after be defended in the grow-
ing up, from the spoile of great beasts.

The self same doth the worthy *Democritus* affirm to come to pass
(as I afore uttered) if that the owner take to the number of ten
River or Sea Crevisses, and in putting them into an earthen pot
full of water, he set the same in the sun for ten daies, to be wel hea-
ted

red and vaporated through the hot beames, which thus handled, let him sprinckle on the beds and plants, that he would have defended from the aire and great beasts : yet may he not water the younger plants, but every third day, until these be grown up stronger. The skilful *Africanus* and other worthy writers of Husbandry report, that if either the *Pionie* or hearb *Personata* be buried, or otherwise sown about bancks or borders in the Garden or field, are after (as by a secret protection) preserved, that neither the great nor smaller beasts wil after spoile the plants there growing. But if the Husbandman would have his trees preserved from being fore eaten and wasted of the greater beasts, then let him exercise (after the mind of *Pliny*) this easie practise, in casting or sprinckling on the leaves, the water in which Ox dung hath been dissolved, so that he be sure those times that rain will fall within a day after, to the clean purging again of the branches and leaues of that favour, a matter in very deed wittily devised for the purpose.

CHAP. XXXVI.

The skilfull practises and remedies against Haile, Lightnings, and Tempests, beating downe and spoiling the Kitchin hearbs, trees, and fruits.

FOR the Hail, which for the more part destroyeth both the labours of the Oxen and men, conceive these few remedies following: That if the Husbandman would avoid the same danger at hand or ready to fall, then let him draw about the the ground (whether it be Field, Orchard, or Garden) the skin of a Seale, or Crocodil, or *Hiena*, and hang it after at the entry or coming in of the place, as the worthy *Philostratus*, in his Greek commentaries of Husbandry, hath noted. Others there be, which seeing the haile at hand, by holding up a mighty glass, do so take the image of a dark cloud, directly over the place, to the end the object by the same remedy (as *Rutilius* reporteth, may offend) whereby as doubled it may give place the other, and on such wise be speedily averted and moved away.

There were some (as *Philostratus* writeth) which with the right hand drawing the Marish Tortoise on her back, laboured so

about the Garden ground or field, and returned to the place where they began, they so laid her upright in the furrow made with her back, and shord clods of either side, that she might not fall, neither to one nor the other side, but abide steady upright, to the end she might so behold the big and thick clouds, directly over the place. And the same at such times they exercised in the sixth hour of the day or night. Certain others (seeming to be of greater skil) when the hail approached, did spread over every space in the Garden or field, white Vine, or fastened in some place right against the Tempest imminent a live Owl, with the wings spread abroad; which two remedies also much avail against the lightnings an hail, as saith the singular writer of Husbandry *Junius Columella*, in his little treatise of the Garden.

To utter here the popular help against Thunder, Lightnings, and the dangerout hail, when the tempest approacheth through the cloud arising, as by the loud noise of Guns shot here and there, with a loud sound of Bels, and such like noises which may happen : I think the same not necessary nor properly available to the benefit of the Garden.

The famous learned man *Archibius*, which wrote unto *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, affirmeth, that tempests shall not be harmful to plants or fruits, if the speckled Toade inclosed in a new earthen pot, be buried in the middle of the Garden or Field. Others there are, which hang the feathers of the Eagle or Seales skin, in the middle of the Garden, or at the four corners of the same.

For these three, as by a certain secret property (and for truth) by a marvellous regugnancy do resist the Lightnings, and that of these (the abovesaid) in no manner to be harmed or blasted, is to memory of the posterity committed, and by the experiencés or trials of many skilful men confirmed. Wherefore *Tiberius Cæsar* (as reporteth *Suetonius*) was wont to weare a Garland of Bayes, and to cover his proper tent all over with Seale skins, at such times as Thunder and Lightning hapned, supposing himself to be defended from these, which he marvellously feared. *Pliny* reporteth that *Bulbus* (not for the smalness onely of his body) escaped the force of lightning, but through a secret and naturall repugnance doth this availle against the stroke of lightning.

CHAP. XXXVII.

The laudable devices and helps against frost, blasting of trees, mists, and rust, which be enemies as wel to Garden hearbs as fruits.

TO most men it is manifest, that there are two kinds of celestial injures, the one that men name tempests, in which the Hail, Storm, and such like are meant.

These (when any happen) are named a mightier violence and working of heaven moved forward, as *Pliny* reporteth, by the fearful stars, which be *Virgilie*, *Hyades*, *Canicula*, *Arcturus*, *Fidicula*, *Hædi*, *Orion*, *Aquila*, and sundry others, carefully observed of the writers of Husbandry and Physick, and of men most diligently noted.

The other kind is wont to happen, the aire being calm and quiet, and in fair nights, no feeling to be discerned, but when the same is to come to passe and wrought, which bewailed calamity is one while wont to be named rusty; an other whiles burning, and an other whiles blasting, that to all crescent things is a sterility, and at one word a destruction, so that all is caused by heaven, and wont especially to happen in the Spring time. The blasting and burning of the blossoms of Apple-trees, the flowers of Vines and Corn, are caused through the injury of frosts happening in the night, and not as many report, to be wrought through the Suns sharp heat, burning hastily up the dew, or the moisture entring in, and corrupting the heads of Corn. The same also wasting the tender buds, plants, and branches is commonly named burning, for that it burneth and consumeth in places so black as any coale. The blasting besides of the tender blossoms of Trees and Vines, is named sideration, for that this especially is caused through the blast and striking of some constellation. To these we add the rust, as a mighty enemy to fruits. The worthy *Pliny* reporteth, that the rust and burning, be caused only of cold, which happeneth in the night time, and before the Sun rising, so that the Sunne is not worker of these. And the time when the like succeedeth, is known to be, after the mind of sundry skilful writers of Husbandry, at the change or full Moon, some stars then of the first bignesse aiding in the rising or setting. The suspected times, and daies of the rust, for judging of the good
and

and evill successe of fruits is known in April, according to the falling out of *St. George* and *St. Markes* day, and the ninth day of May, for the calmenesse and clearenesse of the aire. This celestial sterility doth neither happen nor cannot every year, for the proper courses of the stars, both in the descending and ascending in heaven, with the radiations or aspect one to another. In the which working, who cannot but wonder, and for the same honour and reverence the marvellous benignity and goodneis of almighty God towards man-kind? Yet of the constellations afore mentioned, and the others which are infinite in number, the diligent antiquity onely feared three of these greatly, and observed them for that cause, as the diligent *Pliny* noted, and to memory committed. First the constellation *Virgilie* for the fruits, the constellation *Aquila* for the Corn, and the constellation *Canicula* for the gathering of fruits, so that these for the same cause were named the judicial stars, to foreknow the seasons by. In whose dayes of the first appearance, if the aire clear and calme sent down a kindly and feeding juyce to the earth, then was it a sure note to them, that such things sown, would grow and increase prosperously. Contrary-wise, if the Moon at those times sprinkled a dewie cold on the plants and crescent things, then as a bitternesse mixed contrary to the sweet nourishing and juyce, the same so slew and killed the tender things, shot forth appearing above the earth. But to come to the matter, there is neither frost, hail, storm, nor tempest, so harmfull to certain fields or Garden grounds, through which they at any time cause the sterility and penury of Victuals, as the rust and burning heat do, for these falling and working in open Countries, procure for the more part through their harms a publique calamity and present death, to the avoiding of which, shall here be uttered these skillfull remedies, invented of the ancient writers of Husbandry. If the carefull Gardener would withstand the force of frost and rust approaching, then let him burn store of chaffe, if such plenty be there or near at hand, but for lack of the same, may he use the dry weeds plucked up out of the Garden or Field, and the bigge Thistles, or other wast fruits in many places of the same, especially toward that way which the wind then bloweth, for on such wise handled, (*Diophanes* in his precepts of Husbandry writeth) that the evill nigh or at hand is averted. The self same practise may be used against thick and dark Mists. *Beritius* in his Greek precepts

cepts of Husbandry giveth warning, that the Husbandman or Gardener diligently mark, whether the same be gathered in the aire, which ready to fall, let him then burn incontinent the left horn, of the Oxe, with either Cow or Oxe dung, making with them a mighty smoke round about the Garden ground or field, but the smoke especially directed by the wind, in fleeing against it. The worthy *Apuleius* wrote, that the smoke of three river Crevisses, burned with the Oxe or Goats dung, or with chaffe to be a molt sure help and remedy against the like, that if the same be already fallen, I mean the rust, the Gardener may recover the harm after this manner, as the skilful *Britius* reporteth, in taking the roots or leaves of the wild Cucumber or *Colocynthis*, which after the bruising and infusing in water for a night, sprinckle and wet the places wel taken with the rust before the Sun rising. The like may the Gardener work and do, with the Fig or Oke tree ashes, sprinckled in the place endamaged with rust.

All seeds of the Garden or Field are defended, as reporteth *Anaxolius*, from all injuries and Monsters, if the Husbandman or Gardener before the committing of seeds to the earth, doth infuse them for a time in the juyce of the wild Cucumber.

If the Gardener or Husbandman, as *Apuleius* witnesseth, shall stick and plant round about the Garden ground or field, many slips, stocks, and branches of the Bay-tree, these will after availe against the rust, for into them all the harme of the rust passeth and entereth, as the like many times hath been observed of the skilfull, which very often is wont to happen in the dewie Countries, Vallies, and in places where big wind of a sudden doth many times blow. Thus much for the rust being enemy to fruits. Against the burning heat which peculiarly is wont to happen to Vines, The learned *Pliny* willet the Husbandmen to burne three live Crevisses, or to hang them alive on the Tree or Vine.

The Greeks (as certain Latin writers have noted) did sow Beanes as well within as without the Garden Ground or Field, to avoid by that means the frost falling, or at least to availe against the frost.

These instructions for the workmanly handling and ordering of a Garden plot, shall at this present suffice, and like the remedies,
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against

against the harms and injuries that commonly annoy, whereby all seeds and plants bestowed in the same, may with glad some chear to the Gardener prosper and increase, which the gentle Reader shall conceive to be borrowed out of the works both of the old and new writers of Husbandry, as wel Greeks as Latins, that by great study and painful labour, searched and observed the most of these, or else not attempted of any part, to be published and made common to all men. Besides these you shall well conceive, that the better part were confirmed in our time, by the experience of sundry skilfull men in the matters of Husbandry, and by earnest sute purchased, which to be brief, being thankfully accepted, the Author hath his due reward; And so an
 end of this first part of the Gardener's Labyrinth.

Vale.

THE

THE SECOND PART
OF THE
Gardeners-Labyrinth,

Vttering such skilfull Experience, and
worthy secrets, about the particular sowing and
removing of the most Kitchin Herbs, with the witty or-
dering of other dainty Herbs, delectable Flowers, pleasant
Fruits, and fine Roots, as the like hath not heretofore
been uttered of any. Besides, the Physick benefits of
each Herb annexed, with the commodity of waters distil-
le d out of them, right profitable to be known.



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